DOLLARS.
MAKE A FOUTUNE.
Quite Stagger Belief
of I would feel worse than ever. across my kidneys increased, and even between my shoulder blades. Also, developed across my right side in the ay liver. As month after month passed, n became more and more critical prings increased four fold. When the prescribed medicines I took ave the least effect. My limbs were particularly my knees, and they pained could hardly raise them. I also had ills, and during them I would become d. This would be followed by a numb. er my body, the same feeling as one has lbs are asleep. After all this I would d for several days with a most ex. headache. I concluded to give SAFE Cure" a fair trial, and by the aken half of the second bottle, I ex. erienced a marked relief. I went until I was completely restored, d, permanently.
Mrs A. F. Taylor
hester avenue.
E TERRIBLE BRIGHTS!
, Mass., Oct. 13, 1887.—Three years ago I as trouble with my kidneys, so much so ght I had that terrible Bright's I was in constant pain in my left kid. ll as in the bladder and groin, with a in my eyes. Having five years before my daughter with Bright's Dis. me more anxious about myself, as I d the different symptoms as the disease which had fastened itself upon re we were made aware of its . I commenced at once the use of SAFE Cure," and persevered in it as and a decided improvement, and I found my troubles removed.
J. H. Fish
WONDERFUL SURPRISE.
DFORD, Mass., Dec. 11, 1887.—Some ars ago I was seriously afflicted with ubles. I suffered intense pains in my revere at times it seemed as if my head My urine was very highly colored and it would contain considerable sedi. nt mucus. I had dull pains in my head night, and no appetite at all. My cessitated my riding considerably. I got I could not sit and ride in a buggy, and ar that I would never recover. I was induced to try "Warner's SAFE took a number of bottles, and I am happy e completely cured. My father is. most at death's door with diseased kid. was cured by "Warner's SAFE Cure." it the greatest remedy in the
Allen, Slade & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Mass.
MENTS. We frequently get DOLLARS WILL BE GIVEN WORK. GENUINE AND ice. Read, believe. Ask your of
FE CURE
THE TON ALMANAC —AND— NESS DIRECTORY For 1888, 334 pp. TH MAP OF BOSTON. PLETE CITY GUIDE. ages. Price $1.00.
PUBLISHED BY PSON, MURDOCK & CO., anklin Street, - Boston.
ld promptly on Receipt of price for sale by Booksellers generally.
ghly cleanse the blood, which is the ase, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden al Discovery, and good digestion, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and ct constitution will be established. Medical Discovery cures all humors, common pimple, blotch, or eruption, Scrofula, or blood-taint. Its ess it proves its efficacy in curing m or Fever, Fever-sores, Boils, Tu. Malignant Sores and Swellings, En. and-Eating Ulcers.
Medical Discovery cures Consump. h is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its l blood-purifying, invigorating, and ties. Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, ood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, oughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, only a remedy in common use so ful in so many cases, or so certain. ve. It promptly relieves Biliousness, or "Liver ," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is alled remedy. Sold by druggists.
ERCE'S PELLET - Anti BILIOUS Granule. Both sizes, 25c. a vial, by druggists.
op Plaster
and successful combination of Sooth killing & strengthening agents Hemlock Gum and Pine Balsam. ness and weakness in the back, side, ains relieved and cured. rapid, reliable and never-failing wear. Beware of counterfeits. Sold every. Price 25cts; 5 for $1. Mailed on receipt. LASTER CO., Proprietors, Boston.
RKISH HAIR TONIC
HAIR
Beautifies the Hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists. Send for Pamphlet. Hiscox & Co., N.Y.
218 Tremont St., Boston; 5th Ave., cor. 28th St., New York. School Street, Boston. Sold by Druggists. Not to be confounded with Hiscox & Co's Hair Dye. Hiscox & Co's Hair Dye. Boston, Mass.
If you want to receive hundreds of let. ters, circulars, pamphlets, sent to every magazines, &c., FREE, send 25 cts. (silver) and get your name in the Ostic AGENT'S RECORD, which gives the It is but a small investment, and may One person receives 1000 letters. Address, of mail from two to two hundred. Jan.cly. RECORD PUB. CO., Jamaica, L. I.
$3.75 STEAM COOKER FREE!
We want an active and intelligent man or woman to represent us in every county. To those who are willing to work we will give a Cooker free. Apply at once for our Outfit free. Address, Boston, Mass. WILSON CANTER & CO.,

Horticultural Society

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE, THE FARM AND THE GARDEN. THE FIRESIDE, RURAL LIFE, LITERATURE, USEFUL ARTS, NEWS, &c.

VOLUME XLVII.:::NO. 21. BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1888. WHOLE NUMBER 2413

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE.

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

ISSUED WEEKLY AT "PLOUGHMAN BUILDING," No. 45 Milk Street (cor. Devonshire St. [Opposite the New Post Office,] BOSTON.

GEO. NOYES, Ploughman Company, PROPRIETORS.

TERMS—$2.50 per annum in advance. $3.00 if not paid in advance. Postage Free. Single copies FIVE CENTS.

☞ No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

☞ The PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING—One square of eight lines, one insertion, $1.00; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents.

Editorial.

FENCING.

The fancy for street fencing is passing, and in most towns the grassy lawn before the house extends to the street, separated only by a curbing of granite. The necessity of good strong fences between farm lots remains. Much trouble is saved and property preserved by the keeping of fences sufficiently high and strong to keep the animals where they belong. Select good strong posts now of timber that will last longest without yielding to decay, and if a wall surrounds the lot make sure that the posts and bars that form the entrance are all right. Wood fences are not so common in New England as in some parts of the West, but wherever they exist they should be in repair. One broken place in the fence will do much damage. All work of this kind that has not been done in the Fall must be attended to soon, and he is wisest who makes arrangements now.

INSECT PESTS.

The damage done by insects is impossible to estimate. That farmer alone can succeed in raising anything like perfect fruits and vegetables who is ready to wage eternal warfare upon the insect pests, and not only must he work but he must induce his neighbors to fight too, for too often when a man has done his best to exterminate a pest, and sees success right at hand, his indolent, indifferent neighbor sends over a whole colony of insects from his neglected farm to reinforce the almost conquered foe. The army of insects is constantly and alarmingly increasing. They attack the roots, they linger in the trunk, they are busy in the bark, they travel over the branches, they devour the leaves and they are determinedly antagonistic to every fruit and vegetable that the farmer attempts to grow. As long as they exist fruit, even if grown will be poor, blemished and unsightly. The farmer must decide upon vigilant and determined warfare upon the insects and in the fight prudently seek out the cause of their existence and take the utmost care that they are not continually fostering them and encouraging them to breed. To destroy the cause is far better than to fight the existence of the evil.

PURE LARD.

The hearing in the interest of pure lard at Washington is concluded. It is feared that the prospect in favor of the genuine article is poor. The refiners and cotton-seed-oil men have opposed it strongly. The South seems to be solid on the cotton-seed-oil side, and forms really the most formidable opposition.

The "refined" lard manufacturers presented through their attorney, Mr. Cromwell, a petition with 5,000 signatures stating that "refined" lard was not an injurious article. He protested, against the passage of the bill, in behalf of $30,000,000 invested capital. The bill was loyally defended by Judge Wilson, attorney for J. P. Squire & Co., of Boston, who read petitions from many manufacturers and dealers in pure lard, and a statement from the Liverpool Exchange testifying to the damage done the American Lard market abroad by the sale of the inferior article.

The sympathy of the *Ploughman* is strongly with those who advocate the pure article. American lard should stand on the market in advance of all other lards, and it can only do this by maintaining a reputation for the best and purest quality. This is a question of National interest and pride, and every farmer in the country will watch the result with eagerness.

FOR HOME AND MARKET USE.

When farmers frankly admit in open council that a certain berry is best to raise for their own table and another inferior berry is best to raise for the market, it is time for people to open their eyes and look into the matter. Why should the farmer decide it is best to supply the market with a poorer berry than he is willing to use at home? The answer is not concealed. The plain statement is made that the poorer berry is marketed because it is demanded. But the people say that they want the best berry in the market and are willing to pay for it. Here seems to be a complete contradiction, but the explanation is that the farmer chooses the fruit for his table that is sweet and luscious in flavor, and cares more for the fine flavor than for size or color. The people buy their berries entirely by the eye. They demand a large berry and one of a bright, tempting color and ask no more. Thus far it has proven impossible to combine everything in one, and something must be sacrificed in selecting any article, but the farmer is sensible enough to sacrifice beauty, if need be, to flavor in the case of the berry, while those who buy decide differently. The decision is made thoughtlessly, and it is quite certain that among the good things accomplished by the farmers' meetings held weekly in the Agricultural Hall of the *Ploughman* building, will be the awakening of the people to the mistakes they have made, and the future decision to buy berries as apples are bought, by name, and to select such as are true to their name in juicy lusciousness. The strawberry is one of the most universally admired fruits and the farmers will be glad to introduce to the people just that quality of fruit which they may desire.

THE STATE COLLEGE PRESIDENCY.

Massachusetts Agricultural College in Search of a President.

The resignation of President Henry H. Goodell of the State College having been accepted by the board of Trustees, to take effect on the 1st of July next, the selection of his successor forms the leading topic of interest in connection with the affairs of the College. In the present advanced status of the institution, it hardly needs to be suggested that its claims to a man for its acknowledged head who possesses preeminent qualifications for the place, are now so strong that they cannot be considered at all except on their actual merits. It will not answer to weigh personal policy against the overmastering interests of the whole people of the State, who tax themselves generously for the support of the College and the constant growth of its educational influence. There is never any lack of men whose ambition is out of all proportion to their capacity, and who may be relied on to assert their purpose to climb indefinitely; but it is the men about whom little is ever said, whose lives go to the steady formation of solid character, who would, in fact, question the reality of their attainments if they once became the subject of public advertisement, that constitute the repository from which to draw material for performing the enduring service of the time.

It passes comprehension that in such high matters as those relating to thorough education, there are to be found individuals so poorly endowed with perception as not to see the fatal incongruity of personal scheming and intellectual purposes, and are incapable of understanding the world-wide distance between an exalted and far-reaching design and their own paltry desire for nominal authority. It is naturally to be apprehended that this class of men may show themselves so forward and eager in their applications for a place like the one soon to be made vacant at the Agricultural College, that those who are supremely worthy of it, and are the only ones from whom any selection ought to be made, will refuse to engage in a rivalry with them, the outcome of which would in neither case satisfy their reflections. If for any such reason the right candidate for the Presidency of the College is to be sought instead of waited for, then let the Trustees proceed without delay to look about for the one on whom they intend to confer this distinction.

The history of other colleges fully establishes the fact that the successful administration of their institutional affairs is something more than machine business, in which one man will answer almost as well as another. Those which are to-day exerting any notable influence on the active mind of the age have had at their head men of a dominant character as well as of exceptional attainments, who stamped their own qualities on them with an energy that has kept them from the possibility of effacement. So should it be, and so must it be, with the Agricultural College of Massachusetts, if it is to expand its influence according to the merit of its original design, and prolong its reputation to the limit of its natural deserts.

President Chadbourne, whose loss the College will never cease to deplore, cherished conceptions for the future of the institution which it should be the aspiration of his successors far down the line to convert into reality. He was one of the few men just spoken of who, had he lived, would have made the impress of his influence on its character ineffaceable. What he sketched for its future career was done with a large view and a bold hand. His mind contained the uncounted treasury of its possibilities as a fresh agency in the work of modern education. To emulate his example should be the work of the Trustees as they seek for one who shall be wholly worthy to become his successor. They are to seek for the properly qualified person for the position, if he does not himself appear, and in no event are they to consider their high duty discharged until such an one has been finally secured.

The Trustees cannot fail to understand the full meaning of the change in the method by which they are to become Trustees for the future. This change serves also to change the situation. It emphatically forbids them to be satisfied with any merely local or accidental relations which a candidate for the Presidency may have sustained to the College, and enjoins upon them the necessity of applying a wider principle and a much higher rule in making their selection. The College is established for the practical benefit of all the people of the State. They tax themselves every year for its support. They expect it to be conducted with the highest ability, backed by the most varied and thorough scholarship, the largest attainments, and the most serviceable experience. The Trustees are only the agents and servants of the people of the State in this matter. They cannot be allowed to put aside, or in any way to diminish this responsibility, for the sake of gratifying local preferences or serving personal ends. It was in no such spirit that the early Board of Trustees, men of the large ideas and thorough purpose of Marshall P. Wilder, undertook the task of establishing the College on a foundation that should endure.

It may be an ideal President that such requirements contemplate, but he certainly exists, and he can as certainly be found. But the Trustees will find him only by looking for him. He will be the last person to thrust his claims, directly or indirectly, upon their attention. The College, in its present stage of advancement, needs and should have at its head a man who, to begin with, is a seasoned scholar; whose general attainments are varied and high; a proficient in the learned languages as well as in modern tongues; thoroughly instructed in the circle of the sciences; equal to the vigorous direction of all the educational departments into which the work of the institution is divided; a magnetic man of dominating intellect, and inspired with the single worthy aim to lift the College to that high level of influence and repute that is consonant with the great character of Massachusetts. In such a matter the people have a right to show their impatience of small methods and paltry motives, and they will not fail to show it if occasion requires. Theirs is the supreme interest, and they are to be the final judges. They understand at last the nature of the vast benefit which the College is able to confer, and they will exact of their agents, the Trustees, such conduct as will make that benefit complete and secure.

Scientific.

ANALYSES OF FERTILIZERS.

By State Inspector Dr. Goessmann.

Boiled down summary of Dr. Goessmann's 15th Annual Report as inspector of fertilizers. Analyses of all brands sold in Massachusetts last year:

	Nitrogen.	Phos. Acid. Available.	Insoluble.	Potash.	Value per ton.
Brightwood's dry fish,	3.73	5.00	2.92	0.00	39.87
Cleveland's superphos.,	2.40	11.83	1.86	2.96	31.23
Economic fer. No. 1,	1.66	2.12	6.35	5.00	12.88
Stockbridge potato and vegetable manure,	3.82	9.47	1.02	3.82	32.90
Stockbridge corn and grain manure,	2.83	9.80	1.54	4.18	29.75
Church's fish and potash,	4.21	5.16	1.42	3.33	27.31
H. L. Phelps' grass,	4.02	6.85	1.77	8.10	32.66
H. L. Phelps' potato,	3.85	5.82	2.67	9.33	31.06
Quinnipiac phosphate,	3.09	10.84	3.94	2.46	32.59
H. J. Baker's AA phos.,	3.45	12.00	0.19	2.67	33.51
H. J. Baker's potato,	5.04	7.14	0.68	9.40	37.30
Quinnipiac fish and potash,					
ground fishes brand,	4.52	5.42	3.86	5.70	32.58
Quinnipiac potato,	3.62	7.51	2.31	5.38	31.54
American ammoniated bone phos.,	2.73	10.80	0.27	2.48	29.64
Phelps' guano and potash,	3.79	9.47	1.56	7.76	33.32
Bradley's XL phosphate,	2.85	10.18	2.24	2.26	29.91
Crocker's potato phos.,	2.61	10.66	1.33	3.91	31.18
Crocker's complete potato,	3.60	10.04	1.57	1.58	31.12
Chittenden's complete potato,	3.43	10.87	3.87	6.45	40.27
Chittenden's complete grass,	3.60	9.02	4.70	5.12	33.79
Cumberland superphos.,	2.86	10.15	2.91	3.54	30.68
Dole's onion and root,	4.06	6.41	2.14	6.61	30.53
Miles' fish and potash,	3.31	7.51	1.99	3.03	27.95
Soluble Pacific guano,	2.89	8.09	3.84	2.76	28.84
Bowker's lawn dressing,	6.13	7.32	1.00	2.30	40.50
Stockbridge's seed'g down,	4.02	9.63	3.11	3.97	34.28
Holmes' bone,	4.22	5.34	15.85	0.00	32.57
Bradley's top-dressing and grain complete,	4.00	6.94	2.27	7.90	34.99
Mapes' potato manure,	3.77	9.04	4.34	7.07	37.70
Mapes' corn manure,	3.83	8.71	3.76	6.92	36.65
Mapes complete manure, A brand,	2.66	9.85	2.94	3.09	29.72
E. F. Coe's phosphate	2.32	9.51	2.54	1.83	26.73
Ware's animal fer.,	3.58	11.41	1.21	4.46	34.76
Breck's lawn dressing	3.31	8.76	2.91	3.40	31.07
Cleveland's superphosphate,	2.08	9.86	3.49	3.08	27.27
Standard superphos'te,	3.04	10.13	2.28	1.35	29.26
Bowker's fish and potash,	3.90	4.27	2.33	5.00	30.00
Cleveland phosphate,	3.04	8.95	1.01	3.23	30.16
Quinnipiac potato,	4.55	6.69	3.84	5.82	34.80
Quinnipiac corn,	4.56	6.53	3.83	6.00	35.34
Lawrence fertilizer,	3.00	12.12	0.22	1.66	31.07
Lawrence bone,	3.13	7.88	16.90	0.00	38.79
Nash's double potash phos.,	2.22	7.56	4.99	0.00	22.68
Dow's phosphate,	3.00	7.27	2.02	0.00	27.06
Farrow's grass,	3.02	7.63	4.45	4.31	34.73
Dole's lawn,	3.81	5.68	3.38	3.60	27.21
J. J. Mapes's original Bay State phos.,	3.40	8.83	2.68	2.10	29.39
Ames' raw bone fer.,	3.60	9.08	0.58	0.10	27.21
Nichols's Hybrid farmer,	3.10	9.37	2.36	2.73	29.46
Soluble Pacific guano,	2.81	7.82	5.06	2.99	27.72
Sparrow's B B phos.,	4.00	10.56	0.25	2.06	32.66
Sparrow's potato manure,	3.13	9.07	0.32	3.87	30.51
Dole's No. 203,	2.87	7.52	1.48	2.84	25.13
Clark's Cove Bay State fer.,	3.24	9.72	2.74	2.72	30.83
Lowell bone fer.,	2.30	11.75	0.82	3.57	29.78
Bow & Davis bone,	3.38	6.63	14.00	0.00	39.13
Dole's fruit,	2.44	5.18	4.56	5.24	28.74
Bowker's dis. bone black,	0.00	16.77	0.71	0.00	27.06
Adams' fine bone,	3.45	11.76	12.42	0.00	39.32
American fine bone,	4.22	6.85	1.17	0.00	36.27
H. J. Baker's Pelican bone fer.,	3.06	10.65	0.00	2.45	39.47
Chittenden's universal phos.,	3.35	9.44	4.38	2.34	31.09
Reaper brand fer.,	2.50	7.33	0.18	3.60	28.34
Great Eastern potato	2.18	8.48	1.14	5.84	28.96
Great Eastern fer.,	2.31	8.48	1.14	5.84	29.11
Great Eastern gen. fer.,	3.33	8.27	1.39	2.17	27.49
Adam's market bone fer.,	2.54	6.76	2.57	5.30	29.39
Chittenden's ammoniated bone phosphate,	3.40	9.18	3.55	4.79	32.55
Standard am. bone phos.,	2.98	9.18	3.56	3.56	33.89
Adams' Potato potato,	3.78	4.66	3.82	4.09	26.22
American ammoniated bone superphosphate,	3.20	10.60	0.00	2.32	30.51
H Preston's bone,	2.62	8.61	2.27	3.31	26.95
Adams' N. E. lawn,	2.44	4.75	5.24	6.92	24.73
Adams' Land fer.,	2.47	5.21	5.24	6.92	25.47
Lister's ground bone,	2.93	4.72	8.13	0.00	24.59
Bowker's dis. bone black,	0.00	15.55	1.17	0.00	24.12
Hammond's fruit,	1.84	8.27	13.10	0.00	34.77
Economic grass fer.,	1.34	1.21	5.43	3.33	9.66
Brightman's bone,	3.69	2.76	14.36	0.00	37.71
Hargrave's bone,	3.76	5.03	18.36	0.00	38.19
Lister's ground bone,	3.05	4.42	8.04	0.00	24.43
Lister's potato fer.,	2.78	4.42	8.04	0.00	24.17
Brightman's phosphate,	2.60	7.90	1.72	3.31	25.45
Clark's Cove Bay State fer.,	2.72	11.20	0.58	1.83	29.08
Allen's fertilizer,	2.34	7.19	1.54	5.07	24.99
Baker's AA phosphate,	3.15	1.20	0.12	0.00	29.34
Brightman's fish guano,	4.61	2.99	3.46	0.00	29.44
Mayo's superphosphate,	2.80	11.01	0.60	3.70	30.70
Stern' bone phosphate,	3.61	10.61	0.00	0.00	34.19
Crocker's superphos'te,	3.92	9.82	1.40	1.77	28.51
Brightman's fish and potash,	2.88	3.47	1.86	3.13	19.39
Standard Peruvian guano,	7.93	8.57	6.08	2.93	46.85
Reed bonedust phosphate,	2.63	10.52	0.42	2.25	29.33
Cumberl'd seeding down,	1.60	5.76	16.62	1.13	25.76
Darling's animal fer.,	2.30	7.57	7.57	0.00	23.74
C. A. Bartlett's bone,	3.43	6.76	18.91	0.00	37.87
Jefferd's fine bone,	2.01	7.90	20.93	0.00	38.85
Soluble Pacific guano,	3.19	9.05	3.87	3.43	29.32
Darling's animal fer.,	3.64	8.87	3.83	4.14	29.32
Darling's lawn,	4.46	7.01	5.81	5.11	34.31
American ammoniated bone phosphate,	2.93	10.17	2.89	1.80	29.56
Randall's bone flour,	6.64	4.70	8.79	0.00	35.81
Jefferd's animal fer.,	5.53	6.08	9.01	3.36	36.49
Crocker's phosphate,	3.43	10.60	1.39	1.39	31.11

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

—Vermont received as net income for maple sugar last year $750,000.

—The horse needs more feed and better bedding when the weather is cold.

—2,165,000,000 bushels of wheat are now annually consumed by th world.

—Have a care whom you take into your family as "help" on the farm.

—Now that the season of Lent is with us the poultry receives extra attention.

—In the state of Vermont seventy centrifugal cream separators are now in use.

—The intelligent farmer thinks, and the evidence of his thought is a well kept farm.

—Make certain that the fowls have a variety of food. It is very essential and they will pay for it.

—The man who is employed by you is human. He should be treated as a man not as a slave.

—Do you know the way to the school which your children attend? Did you ever visit the school-room?

—During six years Boston has shipped 311,061 cattle, 120,857 sheep and 661,389 quarters of beef.

—There is less than a fortnight of winter left on the calendar. The spring work should be all mapped out.

—March meeting is almost here. Have an opinion about town affairs and be at the meeting to express it.

—No man can carry on your farm for you quite as well as you can for yourself, if you are faithful and do your best.

—The habit of cider drinking and the treating of neighbors to sour apple juice is on the decrease among Massachusetts farmers.

—Note the amount of fruit and vegetables you have stored and see if you cannot send a few as a Lenten offering to your neighbor.

—Some thoughtlessly overload the horse and then wonder when the education thus given, develops an obstinate, balky animal.

—See that the hens have warm, dry quarters, that no snow has drifted in, that their nests are clean, and their roosts comfortable.

—Remember that your boy is a year older than he was last spring. Consult him more about your work, and all plans for the future.

—In adding to your horses be sure to get good walkers. It should not be lost sight of that most of the farm work is done by horses when walking.

—Keep your cattle clean. The amount of filth oxen are often forced to carry about with them is disgusting to the beholder, and an outrage to the patient animals.

—A tiny new horse recently arrived in New York from China. It bears the name of Yen Hoc and stands but thirty-five inches high, and weighs only seventy pounds.

Correspondence.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE AT MARSHFIELD.

Editor of Massachusetts Ploughman:

An exceedingly interesting meeting under the auspices of the Marshfield Agricultural and Horticultural Society, was held in their hall on the morning of the 10th of February.

G. J. Peterson of Marshfield called the meeting to order at ten A. M., and introduced Rev. Alfred Cross of Dighton, to deliver a lecture on "English Farming."

The speaker described the large landed estates in England, where he had spent a large part of his life; the methods of working them, and spoke at length on the relations existing between the landlord and the tenant farmer. The lecture was listened to with close attention, and at the close a lively discussion followed, which lasted until the dinner hour. The chairman recognized the fact that England was the mother country, that there was much to admire in the sturdy race which had produced Shapkespeare and Milton, and the large number of illustrious names that were not born to die. The customs of a thousand years are not easily thrown off. In this land this subject involves largely the home, as it is realized in New England, and which finds no counterpart in the countries of the old world. Never in the history of the world do we find an experiment of such magnitude; of so much liberty for the masses of the people; of so great skill in production, and in the development of the powers of the soil. The lecturer could not seem to see so much difference, and called for explanation. Mr. Richards of Marshfield, Mr. Wright of Duxbury, Mr. Bates of Kingston, and Mr. Stetson of Marshfield, entered heartily into the debate, which was broken by adjourning to partake of a substantial dinner.

Promptly at one o'clock P. M., the large hall was filled with an attentive audience of ladies and gentleman from the neighboring towns. The newly elected President, John H. Parks, opened with a few well chosen words, in which he gave an earnest of his heart in the good work before us. He then introduced Doctor Geo. B. Loring of Salem, who delivered a lecture, impromptu, of great power and eloquence.

The experiment as it began at Plymouth, had not only given us liberty, but it gave us institutions, such as the world had hardly conceived of. To be sure the privations and sufferings were sometimes severe and trying, but they had developed character, which had brought to the light the marvelous capacity of the soil which is ample to feed an ever-increasing population.

It was no wonder that Doctor Loring entered into this discussion with all his heart. He knows well by contact with the world that here was the cradle of liberty. All that is lovable and valuable in life, all that is heroic in human nature, the self sacrifice and perseverance, the skill and thrift of the mothers, all combined to make this land the best on earth. And when the Doctor with good-natured simplicity alluded to the Rev. Morrill Allen of Pembroke, the honest farmer and minister of fifty years ago, who out of the virgin soil had produced one hundred and eighteen bushels of corn on an acre, and added that if he had said that he had produced two hundred and eighteen bushels he would have believed him, — the speaker brought down the house with a most generous enthusiasm. Dr. Loring was an old colony man, born in Duxbury, I think, near the scene of the events so graphically described.

The Marshfield Society is especially fortunate in enlisting so much interest in the cause of agriculture. The result will be seen in better methods from year to year, better stock, more enterprise, and in the end a higher and more enlightened civilization.

G. J. P.

Green Harbor, Feb. 13th, 1888.

—Silk culture is making slow progress in California.

—Nineteen acres of tuberoses have been planted by a Florida perfumery company.

—32,000 cocoanut trees form a grove at Cape Sable, in the southern part of Florida.

—Insects are said to cause an annual loss to the United States of $150,000,000, and to cotton alone of $15,000,000.

—While dehorning is a blessed introduction, ignorant use of the saw by careless hands cannot be too strongly condemned.

—"Gallup & Hurry" are partners in a New York firm. Most farmers find Gallup and Hurry necessary partners on their farms.

—As many as 50,000 barrels of American and Canadian apples are sold each week between October and January in London markets.

—Beware of mice. A will made by a farmer at Sedalia, Missouri, has become invalid because mice have gnawed off the signatures.

—An association of tomato growers in Cumberland County, New Jersey, have decided not to grow tomatoes for less than seven dollars a ton.

—The fact that 1,195,261 tons of foreign sugar was consumed in this country this year makes it to be hoped that Claus Spreckel's will succeed in establishing the beet sugar industry here.

—Do not be deceived into buying any "egg food" for poultry which promises to do away with all other food and produce an astonishing amount of eggs without other food. Poultry will not thrive by starving.

Wattsburg, Penn., Creamery.

Correspondence.

CREAMERIES OR BUTTER FACTORIES

In New England and the Middle States.

[CONTINUED FROM FEB. 4.]

Cost of Carrying Milk.

Dairymen who have had the experience of carrying milk to a cheese or whole milk factory, know the enormous expense which attends this system in the time of the driver, horses, and the wear and tear of team.

To such persons no argument is necessary, but to those who are undecided whether to adopt whole milk or cream gathering, a few facts touching the expense of carrying whole milk may be interesting. The time required of man and team will vary from one to six hours per day, according to the distance the dairy is from the factory. Those living within one-half mile average over an hour, because they must wait their turn to unload if anyone gets in ahead of them, and then there are always more or less stories to exchange which take time.

Those living three or four miles away average over a half day, and if the factory requires the milk to be brought twice a day, then double the time is required. If the milk is carried only once a day, then the nights' milk is saved for a second trip, which makes it a creamer, or it will sour in hot weather, or freeze in cold weather, or is liable to injure from absorbing any objectionable odors that may be in the atmosphere, and as it must be cared for one-half of the time, why not keep it home and care for it the whole time?

Suppose we call it that only two and one-half hours a day will be consumed on an average for all the patrons of a creamery, which is certainly a very low estimate, and probably not much if any over what is actually is, and we call the time of man and team, twenty-five cents an hour, which is low. We have heard men, who know from experience, and who state that there are many days in planting and harvest time that they cannot afford to let the team go for $1.00 per hour.

Two and one-half hours at 25 cents is 63 cts.
For one week this amounts to $4.41
For one month it is 18.90
For six months it is 113.40
For twelve months it is 226.80

And this expense is continuous, it is every year and every day that milk is carried.

A farmer having ten cows can better afford to fit up with Cooley Creamer and build a new ice-house, and fill it with ice every six months, and then save a handsome sum.

Again the Cooley cream gathering factories average to pay larger net proceeds to the patrons than whole milk factories, many of them more than enough more in a season to pay the cost of apparatus.

Wattsburg Creamery, Penn.

The main building is 22x40 feet, with fourteen feet studs. The ell on the left containing the engine house, and the cold storage rooms is 22x24 feet. The ell on the right contains the engine, boiler, coal-bin, etc., and is 12x15 feet. The building stands upon wooden piers, is papered, and clapboared on the outside, and ceiled on the inside, and cost exclusive of painting, $4500. It has capacity for working the product of 2,000 cows. It is a strong, substantial, and well made building.

A Fairlamb factory was in operation at Union City, only six miles distant, but failed to make a success, and its former proprietor is a stockholder and patron of the Wattsburg Creamery. The latter was built in the Spring of 1887, and has had a season of successful operation, due to the energy of the manager, Mr. Geo. H. Howard, and the wisdom displayed in adopting the Cooley Creamers.

The Big-Foot Creamery at Big-Foot Ill.

Is the largest creamery in the world, turning out a larger product under a single roof than any other establishment in existence, the product of 1887 reaching the remarkable sum of $200,000. A good deal of the time 2 to 2 1-4 tons of butter a day has been made. Naturally the Cooley system is preferred. A little figuring will show that, at 20 to 22 lbs. of milk per lb. of butter, the patrons would have to deliver about 50 tons of milk daily if the milk-receiving system was employed. How striking is the saving in cost of delivery by the gathered-cream system!

The manager writes: "We use the Cooley creamer altogether, and could not use any other and pay the prices we have to for cream. We are paying at the present time (Dec., 1887,) 27 cents per pound for cream that makes one pound of butter."

SPRING MANAGEMENT OF BEES.

Cellar wintering will not admit of early handling so as to enable us to bring colonies up to the highest state of perfection, and to reap the richest reward in honey crops during the early honey flows. Therefore I prefer to have them on their summer stands in chaff hives. There are many fine days from the first of March until spring fairly opens when we can handle bees in perfect safety. I have found to my entire satisfaction that there is no time during the year that my attention is more demanded than during March and April. Those two months are the key to large honey crops, and I must have my bees in such a shape at this time that I can attend to their wants. I endeavor to put my bees in the best possible condition for safe wintering during the fall months, but at my regular time of making examination during the following March, I have never failed to find that attention was needed, and often many colonies are saved just at the nick of time. I may have been very particular to give each colony in the fall the necessary amount of provisions, but from some cause I am not able to explain, many will consume almost their entire stores by the following March, while others have abundance in reserve. Hence such colonies must be provided with provisions or they will starve long before Spring sets in.

While it is a fact that food can not be provided in winter weather in some forms, it can be in perfect safety in others, and not only in perfect safety, but it is very beneficial to healthy colonies, and very healing to those affected with dysentery. This most dreaded disease generally shows itself in March, and fine days together with careful manipulating will bring such colonies through. All colonies badly affected thus should be placed upon clean combs and provided with candy made from pure granulated sugar. This candy is the only safe winter food we can give bees. Liquid food of any kind fed to bees during winter is very damaging to them. It tends to produce dysentry, while this candy referred to will tend to heal it. After the weather has become broken and the bees can get a good flight once or twice per week, we can safely feed liquid food, and we should commence as soon as possible by feeding a little to every colony once a day. From this time forth all depends entirely upon our management as to the force of bees we have on hand ready for the work when the harvest comes. By judicious feeding to stimulate brood rearing, we can easily have our force double what it would otherwise have been if allowed to take their chances. Large crops of honey wholly depend upon the strength of colonies; not upon the numbers in the hive.—[A. H. Duff in Ohio Farmer.

Meeting of Farmers,

At the New England Agricultural Hall, Ploughman Building, 45 Milk St., Boston, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1888.

[HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN ASSOCIATION.]

IMPORTANT DISCUSSION

ON THE SUBJECT:

STRAWBERRY CULTURE

Hon. E. W. WOOD, Newton, leads the Discussion,

FOLLOWED BY

Mr. KING, of Peabody.
Mr. WARE,
Mr. SAMPSON,
Mr. HILL,
Mr. POTTER,
Mr. HOUGHTON,
and others.

Hon. DANIEL NEEDHAM, Presides.

Phonographically Reported expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

[COPYRIGHT FOR THE MASS. PLOUGHMAN.]

A large number of experts and interested farmers assembled in the Agricultural Hall of the *Ploughman* Building, Saturday, Feb. 4, in spite of the "blizzard," and zero weather; and at the appointed hour Col. Needham advanced to the chair, speaking as follows:

Remarks of Pres. NEEDHAM.

The meeting will please come to order. It is certainly a very gratifying to the Ploughman Association to see so large an attendance at the opening of the meeting, and some gentleman remarked as I walked into the hall, "Why, it is not the young men come out to these meetings?" Why are these

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1888.

☞ *Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.*

PUBLISHERS' SPECIAL NOTICE.

A discount of fifty cents will be made on all yearly advance payments for the Ploughman, (or $2.00 net) between this date, January 1, and April 1, 1888.

MEETING OF FARMERS.

There will be a meeting of Farmers in the Hall of the *Ploughman* Building, 45 Milk street, Boston, Saturday forenoon, Feb. 18, commencing at ten o'clock. Subject for Discussion: "*Market Gardening Under Glass.*" W. W. Rawson, Esq., will lead. Farmers are requested to invite the ladies of the family to come with them. A large number of experts are expected.

The letter from Mr. James G. Blaine, written at Florence, Italy, in which he declares that his name will not be presented to the National Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency, was made public on Monday last and has been the theme of comment all the week. As a political event it is of very great interest just at the present time. It is said that physical ills have decided Mr. Blaine in the case, and therefore no change of purpose can be expected of him under any circumstances. His withdrawal multiplies the candidates to a much greater number.

THIS WEEK'S FARMERS' MEETING.

The subject for the meeting to be held in the Agricultural Hall of the *Ploughman* Building next Saturday morning is very timely. "Market Gardening under Glass." The discussion will be opened by Mr. W. W. Rawson a practical expert, and be followed by many experienced farmers and market gardeners. The interest felt in these meetings is indicated by the ever increasing attendance regardless of the weather. The farmers and their ladies recognize the practical benefit achieved from these meetings and appreciate the efforts made by the *Ploughman* Association to provide these meetings.

THE SEASON OF LENT.

Lenten, or lencten, is another term for Spring. As a season of religious significance and spiritual discipline, it is as old as the Christian Church, and contains a principle of such vitality that it as readily adapts itself to modern as it did to mediæval life. Aside from its traditionary associations, it inculcates rules of living that are rooted in spiritual health and tend only to its promotion. From having been in its origin a voluntary or optional observance by Christian believers, it has taken on, as the centuries went by, the form of authority, and under steady sacerdotal administration, acquired the force of a religious statute, whose intent is only to purify the habits of the human spirit in its daily life and enable it to throw off in a large degree the worldly burdens with which it is apt to become oppressed.

The season has not always been of uniform length, varying from twenty-one to forty-nine days; but its term was finally fixed in the body of the canonical law at forty days, at which it is likely always to continue, as it rests on the forty days' fasting of our Saviour as its central idea. The dominating practices of the season are to abstain as far as possible from flesh foods, to frequent places of public worship, to forbear all familiar participation in amusements, to be constant in prayer, and to be liberal in almsgiving. These practices are rigidly enjoined by the Roman Church, and have been from the time of the Middle Ages, when they were employed as a much needed restraint on the excesses in which the rulers and powerful class habitually indulged.

It is especially interesting the fact, not more apparent, perhaps, in this than in all other matters, that out of what seems to be primarily an external observance springs an undeniable spiritual benefit. The curbing of the appetites and the stricter discipline of the sense, just before the coming of the Spring, is obviously conducive to the release of the spiritual powers and their freer motion in the individual life. It is just this that makes Lent adaptable to all people and all stages of human civilization. If a season of abstention from ruling physical indulgencies was a necessity in the centuries gone by, much more do fasting and self-restraint make themselves imperative in an age of intense life and activity like our own.

There must necessarily come a season in the life of every year when the need of comparative rest, of withdrawal from the intense pressure of competing interests, of calm and solitary companionship with one's self after the fever and fury of stimulated activities, is to be answered with an obedient acquiescence. For this sufficient reason the present season of Lent, which opened this week with Ash Wednesday, deserves from every one much more serious consideration than it commonly receives. For it is certainly something more than merely conforming to the well-meant injunctions of ecclesiastical authority; it possesses a sanitary virtue that cannot afford to be underrated or overlooked; it steadily lifts the human spirit and life out of the ruts of physical indulgences from which it ought at any and all seasons to feel more or less free; and it thus enlarges the field of the spirit's vision, so that it can better realize the meaning of this mystery of the union of soul and body for a period, and assume the control which is believed to be its ultimate destiny. Observing the season with this intent, it will not fail to become profitable to every one's elevation.

THE BLAIR EDUCATION BILL.

The public measure known by the above name, which has been before Congress for some time, and passed again the Senate this week as was expected, the United States grants an annual appropriation from the treasury for the term of eight years, to secure the benefits of common school education to all the children of the United States who are of the age of ten years. Seven million dollars are to be appropriated the first year; ten millions the second; fifteen millions the third; thirteen millions the fourth; eleven millions the fifth; nine millions the sixth; seven millions the seventh; and five millions the eighth year. The total appropriation for the eight years would be seventy-seven million dollars, to be distributed among the different States in proportion to the illiteracy of their inhabitants.

There has been manifested a good deal of vigorous opposition to the measure, Senator Evarts replying on the floor of the Senate to a demonstration of this kind by the Superintendent of the public schools of Worcester. The substance of the objections raised is that federal aid for free public schools will tend to pauperize the States that receive it, and thus destroy the spirit of self-help. The bill, however, expressly provides that "no State shall receive more from the public treasury than it expends itself for free schools;" in other words, no State could receive a half million of dollars for educational help that had not already raised an equal amount for itself for the same purpose.

There are some ten million voters in our population. According to the last census, two millions are illiterate. A North Carolina representative in Congress says that the number of people in that State who do not know their alphabet is larger than the number of votes ever polled there for either Governor or President. The release from servitude of millions of untutored black laborers, the result of the civil war, has certainly imposed a new and very grave responsibility upon the nation, whose wards these illiterate people certainly are in no usual sense. How shall they and their children be treated? Shall they be left to themselves to come up without a ray of knowledge to illuminate the intelligence they possess, and steadily lapse into grosser ignorance and ultimately into the darkest barbarism; or shall they be gradually lifted to a level on which they and those about them will appreciate the situation in which they are placed, and strengthen republican institutions by a better knowledge of their value?

LAST WEEK'S FARMERS' MEETING.

The gathering of farmers and market-gardeners in the *Ploughman* Hall last Saturday was a numerous one and pervaded with an eager spirit, which became fully manifest as the reading of the essay and its subsequent discussion proceeded. The topic was "Asparagus Culture," on which it was apparent that there is much yet to be learned. Mr. Marcellus Houghton of Concord, Mass., led the meeting with a prepared essay on the subject, which he treated with the fullness and familiarity of one who has become master of it. Asparagus is a plant that originated in other countries and has been transplanted to this. It is not yet agreed among the authorities whether the plant had its origin in Spain or in England. Its introduction into this neighborhood is of but recent date. Half the asparagus supplied to the Boston market, said Mr. Houghton, is raised in the vicinity of Concord, where he resided. It becomes a permanent, or perennial crop after being once planted out, growing best on a light soil with a gravelly subsoil and a Southern exposure, as the North winds cause a shrinkage and drying up of the sap vessel. The ground in which it is planted should be liberally manured before and after. The beds in which the seeds are planted should be fourteen inches wide, and ten seeds should be planted to every linear foot. They germinate three week after planting.

The observation offered by Mr. Strong of Watertown, was that the asparagus crop is a precarious one, and suited only to light land, if the season happens to be a wet one a total failure of the crop is likely to follow. Mr. Wyman of Arlington, expressed the opinion that the crop is not a paying one in the neighborhood of Boston, where the land is too expensive to be devoted to it. The discussion took a wider range, and while some held to the necessity of using salt as a fertilizer for the asparagus crop, others held the precise reverse. The question was raised as to how many kinds of the plant there are. Mr. Wheeler of Concord, knew of but one. Mr. Frost of Lincoln, recited the results of two analyses of it, one by Prof. Goessmann and the other by Dr. Jenkins, which were almost diametrically opposed in the theory deduced respecting the composition of the plant and the proper method of its treatment. He gave it as his opinion that farmers had yet a great deal to learn in relation to its cultivation. The discussion was continued still further, becoming general and taking a practical turn. At this juncture Dr. Loring was seen to enter the hall, and was immediately invited to the platform to continue the discussion; acceding he gave a brief but interesting account of his own experience in the culture of asparagus. A question from the audience prompted Dr. Loring to state most eloquently the benefit accruing to the farmer from the Tariff, which inspired the enthusiasm of the audience to a remarkable degree.

A full stenographic report of the meeting, including the essay and the discussion, will be published in the next week's issue of the *Ploughman*.

SCIENCE AND PLANT CULTURE.

Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., read an elaborate and most instructive paper at the last regular meeting in this city, of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, on "Late Progress in the Application of Science to Plant Culture," which was a continuation of a former address before the same Society, with the addition of something of the results of late investigation.

His recapitulation of some of the fundamental principles of plant nutrition as applied to the ingredients of the food of the plant, their sources, and their artificial supply, was of profound interest, and as follows: Like animals, plants require food for life and growth; the most important soil ingredients of plant food are potash, lime, magnesia, iron, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, chlorine, and some compound of nitrogen. In removing crops from the soil we take away plant food; soils vary greatly in their capabilities of supplying food to crops; soils fail to furnish enough food for crops chiefly because the materials are not in available form; the infertility of many soils is due more to their mechanical condition, their texture and relations to heat and moisture, than to lack of plant food, the chief use of fertilizers is to supply plant food which crops need and soils fail to furnish; the indirect action of fertilizers improving the mechanical condition of the soil and rendering its stores of plant food available, is often very important; plants vary greatly with respect to their demands for food, their capabilities of gathering the ingredients from soil and air, and the effects of different fertilizers upon their growth, and hence, in a given case, the proper fertilizer depends on the crop as well as on the soil; the only ingredients of plant food to be considered in commercial fertilizers are potash, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, and nitrogen,—phosphoric acid, nitrogen, and potash being the most important; the chief use of commercial fertilizers is to supply these three; expensive as they may be, the right ones in the right places are very profitable; and the only way to find what our soils want is to study them by careful observation and experiments.

On one farm, for an illustration of the foregoing body of principles, phosphate and magnesia have very little effect, while potash is very effectual. On another, potash has little effect, while phosphate has decided effect. Why plants differ in their feeding capacities, it is not an easy matter to tell. Leguminous crops gather nitrogen; clover takes away twice as much nitrogen from the soil as wheat; experiment must be continued to discover the reasons for this. For fifty years the question has remained an unsolved problem, whether plants obtain any considerable quantity of nitrogen from the air, or are restricted to the supply available to their roots in the soil. The recital of the results of some of the most noted of these experiments was highly interesting and suggestive.

Messrs. Lawes and Gilbert, express a doubt, on the whole, whether the amount of nitrogen taken from the atmosphere by either the plants or soil, in ordinary culture, during the period of growth, is very large. They say—"We would submit that the careful consideration of the history of agriculture, both ancient and modern, fails to afford evidence of compositions such as is now sought for. Indeed, we would say, as we have done before, that the history of agriculture throughout the world, so far as it is known, clearly shows that the fertile soil is one which has accumulated within it the residue of ages of previous vegetation, and that it becomes infertile as this residue is exhausted." They are inclined to limit the action of organisms in providing nitrogen for the plants to the preparation of nitrogenous materials already in the soil.

"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY."

The Private Secretary has an excellent reputation in Boston and always receives a genuine welcome. Mr. William Gillette is inimitable in that character and Mr. M. A. Kennedy, as Mr. Catermote, the rich East India uncle, is equally pleasing, while the entire cast is well sustained. The pretty little Park Theatre is sure to be filled to overflowing by the admirers of this play, during the two weeks the Private Secretary remains in Boston.

—Mrs. H. F. Bender of Philadelphia, is employed as "chaperon" by the Pennsylvania Railroad. Her duty is to look after and contribute to the pleasure of unprotected ladies, who go upon tourist trips. The service is gratefully appreciated by these ladies.

BOSTON HORSE CAR TRANSIT.

At the present day rapid transit is a necessity and in every large city the horse car traffic is most important. In Boston the lines of horse cars have steadily increased and until recently have been under the control of several different companies, but after years of struggle all these lines of cars have come into the hands of the West End Company, by an act of consolidation. For a time the people waited patiently to enable the matter to be readjusted, and endured everything in silence but there is a limit to patience and in this instance it is very nearly exhausted.

It is dangerous in every instance to have competition destroyed, and monopolists are apt to carry things with a high hand, but there comes a time when the people will stand it no longer, and they shake off the grasp from their throats and speak freely. From all quarters of the city protestations are heard. At the South End a meeting was held recently and indignation expressed by decision to petition the legislature not to allow the West End Company to increase their stock, and to favor the hastening of the introduction of cable roads. At the recent presentation of "Dorothy" at the Hollis Street Theatre the bailiff Lurcher introduced as one of his encore verses, one in which the line occurs, in response to the refrain, "And the cars that are run by the new West End are few and far between;" before the line is half completed the applause that greets the singer, asserts not only the appreciation of his song, but the strong feeling, deep-rooted in the heart of every Bostonian that the West End is not giving the public fair accommodation, and the fact is realized.

An occasional crowded car is forgiven, but when daily cars are crowded regularly so that a double row fills the centre and both platforms are crowded, there is no reasonable excuse, and it cannot be pardoned by either the human beings who ride or the animals which draw the car. Blocks are too frequent. The trips made by the cars are too few, and the frequent changes in the routes is confusing and exasperating even to the "oldest inhabitants." It is also asserted that the mass of filth accumulated in the horse-car straw breeds disease and is a positive menace to the health of all travellers. Better accommodations demand the people, and if it cannot be had by street cars then let the day when cable roads shall be established be fixed for the near future.

MISS TERRY'S GIFT.

The regular monthly meeting of the New England Womans' Press Association, was held last Tuesday afternoon at the parlors of the Womans' Journal. The meeting was purely of a business nature, and of little interest to the public, with the exception of the report of the committee on the benefit, which is to secure for the association permanent headquarters. It had been hoped and expected that Miss Ellen Terry would take part in this benefit, but owing to a press of engagements, and her speedy return to London, this is impossible. She accompanied her regret with a check for fifty dollars, and expressed her hearty sympathy with women newspaper workers, and her hope that the New England Womans' Press Association might ever be happy and successful in all their undertakings. As the first gift towards the "home fund," and so generously given, it was received with the heartiest applause, and a warm vote of thanks tendered Miss Terry through the Secretary.

"BELLS OF HASLEMERE."

The Boston Museum takes special pains to present upon it's stage only the best and cleanest plays, because it attracts always a large class who are unwilling to attend theatres as a rule. The audience is made comfortable throughout and are sure to go away delighted with the evening. The present attraction is "The Bells of Haslemere." It is a strong play, thoroughly interesting and entertaining throughout, and the stock company of the Museum appears in it to best advantage. It is presented in very elaborate settings and is a beautiful and pleasing piece throughout. It will undoubtedly have a long and successful run.

☞ *The New England Magazine*, 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, opens its February number with an interesting article on "Block Island," by Arthur W. Brown, it being the nineteenth in a series of articles on "New England Cities and Towns." The table of contents includes much of interest, not only to New England, but to all. Price for each twenty-five cents.

☞ *The Williams' & Clarks Co.'s High Grade Fertilizers*, Cotton Exchange Building, New York, are highly recommended as pure and carefully compounded. The advertisement in another column gives further information, and calls attention to particular phosphates arranged for special crops. They also issue a neat farmers' almanac for this year, containing much information, which will be sent free on application.

☞ *The Kemp Manure Spreader*, Richardson Manufacturing Company, Worcester, Mass., is acknowledged by all to be a great acquisition on the farm. It saves much time when it is of greatest value, and is appreciated by the poor as truly as the rich. At this season it will pay farmers to send for illustrated circular, and thoroughly examine the merits of the machine.

☞ *C. H. Thompson & Co.* remember that the Spring season is almost here, and call attention to their early seeds, which their reputation as seedsmen is sufficient to heartily recommend as unexcelled. They invite farmers having use for unleached hard-wood ashes, or hand-made hotbed mats, to call and secure their prices before purchasing. At their commodious new store they are always pleased to greet old friends and welcome new customers.

☞ *Soluble Pacific Guano*, Glidden & Curtis, Boston, is well-known as an excellent fertilizer, adapted to all crops, soils or climates, and attention needs only to be directed to their advertisement in another column to remind their old friends of the continuous existence of this long established and reliable firm.

FARMERS INSTITUTE AT PEABODY.

The fifty-sixth farmers' institute, under the auspices of the Essex Agricultural Society, was held in the town hall in Peabody, Tuesday, Feb. 14. A large number of members were present. President Ware presided. C. W. Mann of Methuen opened the morning discussion on the growing of cabbages, in which he told the members that they could not grow two crops in succession to advantage. Hon. J. J. H. Gregory of Marblehead, spoke briefly, Mr. Tapley said he tried two crops of beets, and one of onions in succession on a piece of land and failed, and then raised 100 bushels of spinach on 1,200 square feet. T. C. Thurlow of West Newbury followed. Mr. Smith of Newburyport questioned whether it was best for Yankees to eat much cabbage. He advised the farmers not to raise their children on cabbage, onions or potatoes. Aaron Low of Essex thought potatoes should be sprouted early in the season. Regarding fish manure, the danger was in getting on too much. He spoke of the blight of the potato the past fall, and said it might be due to the atmosphere. Warren Brown of Hampton, N. H., said he would like to know how to be sure of good potatoes. He didn't care much for cabbage. Mr. Ware said some who planted potatoes early last year had good ones, but those who had late ones got caught.

In the afternoon it was voted to hold a "ladies' day" in Salem the last of March, and to have a trial of farm implements in Peabody early in April. The next institute will be held at Amesbury on Friday, Feb. 24, when David Stiles of Middleton, will speak on care of horses, and Edmund Hersey of Hingham, on the progress of agriculture.

George A. Tapley, of Revere, spoke on fruit culture. Farmers should grow fruit for profit. Too many farmers dropped the thing on setting out the trees. This would not do; the work must be followed up. Pears need a strong soil; the best land is that with a clay sub-soil. Coarse burnt bone scattered around the roots is a good thing. He would put clay under trees if set out in gravel soil, and loam if set out in clayey soil. The different kinds of pears were discussed. Fast growing trees should be freely pruned. One-half the fruit should be picked on the tree. The tree should not be propped, but if the fruit was too heavy pick some of it off. The best apple was the To Tofsky. The speaker had sold this apple at two dollars a bushel.

T. C. Thurlow liked the Gravenstein apple best. Mr. T. Hale of Rowley didn't like the Clairegeau pear. J. C. Needham related his experience with peaches. He had eight hundred trees, and got half a bushel of fruit last fall. J. P. King had had a similar experience. He thought mulching was good for the trees. —[Boston Herald.

READ AND RUN.

—The Italian navy is to be put on a war basis.

—Jay Gould is to return to New York within a month.

—Austrians are still being expelled from Poland by Russia.

—St. Queentric's clock has struck the hours regularly for 509 years.

—Cow-boy pianists are quite common and popular throughout the West.

—An alliance between France and Russia is said to be nearly completed.

—Dr. F. L. Patton is the recently-elected President of Princeton College.

—Lord Monteagle and Prof. Tyndall, each report having seen a white rainbow.

—St. Petersburg has just opened its first free public library and reading-room.

—More furnished houses are advertised for rental in London now than ever before.

—Dealers easily recognize German from American canaries, by their voice alone.

—The old "Black Tavern" at North Adams was burned on the night of February 18.

—Allan Arthur, son of the late President Arthur, is preparing memoirs of his father.

—A novel feature of a Kansas town is a house constructed entirely from shoe boxes.

—In the West a mandolin orchestra frequently furnishes music for an afternoon tea.

—Halleck, a little town on the Central Pacific railway, is said to be the coldest place in the West.

—Nearly two millions of people are destitute in Shanghai to-day from the Hoang Ho floods.

—Within three months, a citizen of Mechanicsville, Ga., has buried two wives and married a third.

—The craze for tobogganing is decreasing in Montreal, where it originated, but is increasing here.

—Large losses of stock have been suffered in Northeastern Nevada because of the cold weather.

—In the hurry of the times people are too apt to act first and think afterwards, when it is too late.

—A firm at Garden City, Kansas, has contracted to furnish a thousand dogs for a Cincinnati park.

—A tandem team of oxen attracted much attention in the streets of Lewiston, Maine, the other day.

—During three months $78,000 worth of musical works were exported from Leipsic to North America.

—"Mr. Crowley," the New York chimpanzee, is ill with pneumonia and is receiving every attention.

—A tax of two dollars has been levied by the State of Sonera, Mexico, upon every child born in its limits.

—It is estimated that it will cost $1,615,858 to maintain the public schools of Boston for the current year.

—The Mayor of Cork assaulted a policeman and has been sentenced to hard labor in prison for fourteen days.

—Railways are blockaded by severe snow storms in the west of England, Wales, Scotland and Austria.

—The importations of rare orchids is increasing yearly. The expense amounts to $100,000 each year.

—There is a mining company at St. Louis composed entirely of women. This mine is a rich one in Colorado.

—Three hundred sets of boxing gloves have been sold by a dealer in England, who sold but a dozen last year.

—A couple was refused to be married by an Iowa clergyman because the would-be bridegroom was a liquor dealer.

—The Goodwin sands in the British channel have receded half a mile towards the shore and show signs of breaking up.

—The florists' windows are very beautiful just now. The principal flowers are Roman hyacinths and early tulips.

—The Gettysburg monument, which the state of Vermont will erect, is to be principally of Dummerston granite.

—From McPherson, Kansas, comes the news that farmers are ploughing, maple sap running, and wild geese flying North.

—Half-starved owls visit Brattleboro frequently at night to prey upon the English sparrows that are very numerous there.

—Mrs. Frank Leslie is said to advise young women to cultivate drawing rather than literature. The first field being less crowded.

—Joseph Lippincott is the smallest inhabitant of Burlington, New Jersey. He is three months old and weighs less than two pounds.

—A litter of young pigs in Calvert county, Maryland, were attacked by a hawk and one of the pigs was killed before it could be driven off.

—A cock was recently arrested for disturbing the peaceful slumbers of a Chelsea resident. It is said to have crowed 28 times in 30 minutes.

—The ancient adobe church at Paso del Norte has been closed to American tourists because of acts of vandalism committed by them.

—St. Valentine's day was perfect as to weather, and the birds chirped as sweetly and merrily as on the birthday of the patron saint itself.

—Wild geese in flocks of thousands are attacking the wheat fields in Sacramento Valley and the farmers are kept busy driving off the intruders.

—The last reception of the season given by President and Mrs. Cleveland was held Feb. 14, and attended by as many as four thousand people.

—Prince Napoleon has just purchased a portrait of the first Napoleon wrought in his own hair and presented to a noble Venetian lady in 1809.

—By some mysterious accident a van containing oil pantings, valued at $150,000, took fire and burned on the Edgeward Road in London lately.

—Mulattos and half-tinted children are becoming very rare throughout the South. Mothers of mulatto children are ostracized by the negro element.

—Probably the oldest person in New England is John J. Almeida, a native of Flores, who is 114¼ years old. He has never ridden in car or carriage.

After a continuance of insurance for eighty-nine years, a house in New Jersey, burned up the other day, between the lapse of one policy and the taking out of another.

—Blue Jays have been so tamed by a resident of Lee County, Georgia that they fly down from trees, light on his shoulders and remain there as he walks about the garden.

—The tallest building of its size in the country has been begun by Austin Corbin, on Broadway, New York. It's front is only twenty-two feet. It will be eight stories high.

—A young Illinois woman has made herself famous by remarkably perfect statues of men and animals which she has fashioned herself and with which she decorates her door-yard.

—According to one who has measured many Roman coffins, ancient people could not have attained a height in life greater than five feet, five inches. By similar measurements it is learned that the height of the English race is decidedly increasing.

—In 1886 there were seven hundred and seventy-nine female students in Russian universities, most being from noble families. Many Russian ladies are studying in universities on the continent. The favorite profession with these ladies is medicine.

—It is stated in various papers that a canary at Sacremento is eighteen years old, and though blind it sings as sweetly as ever. A canary died in Grafton, Mass., a few years ago, that was nineteen years old and could see clearly, as well as sing sweetly till the day of his death.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

The butter trade has been rather slow the past week, and a tendency has been developed on fresh grades of Western creamery, which are getting a little more plentiful. The change is more noticeable in New York than here, particularly on fine stock, which is quoted here about 2 cents a pound lower than two weeks ago. In this market, up to Tuesday, there was no surplus of extra quality, and Boston receivers had no occasion to lower rates, but the decline of 2 to 3 cents in the West leads buyers to look for some concessions here, and future sales will probably be on a lower basis. How much this will effect old held stock remains to be seen. The small supplies in storage here, are no more more than enough to carry the trade through the next two months, but if New York and other markets should break down and receipts increase here, present prices could not be maintained. In fact, a disposition has already been shown by a few holders to clean up at a slight decline, and an unsettled tone is likely to prevail for the remainder of the week, though as the situation stands at present there is no reason why anybody should make any great sacrifice. Yesterday's Elgin dispatch quoted butter at 29 cents per pound, a decline of 2 cents from the rate given a week ago. The Chicago dispatch quoted Elgin creamery 29 cents, and other Western extra creamery 26 cents per pound. The New York market was reported dull and easier on all grades, with liberal receipts.

Owing to the light trade and the unsettled feeling it is difficult to give reliable selling prices here. On Friday and Saturday sales of Western extra creamery were made to the trade at thirty-one to thirty-two cents, but these figures could not be obtained on Monday or Tuesday as buyers were holding off for further developements. For the finest lots thirty-one cents might be obtained, but it would be difficult to place much at over thirty cents. The fancy makes of creamery, which were jobbed out at thirty-four to thirty-five cents, can now be obtained at thirty-two to thirty-four cents, and they may be lower in a few days. Second-class fresh Western creamery has a very uncertain value, as it has no keeping properties, and must be sold at whatever it will bring. The nominal range may be given at from twenty-five to twenty-eight cents, but only small lots could be disposed of at the outside figure. Choice Northern fall creamery has not changed much, as the supply is small and the trade take it in preference to most of the fresh Western. Sales have been made at twenty-six to twenty-seven cents, and this is considered a fair quotation, though we heard of one lot of September having changed hands at a shade under twenty-six cents. Northern summer creamery has ruled fairly steady at twenty-three to twenty-four cents, and Western at twenty to twenty-two cents. Small lots of new milk Northern dairy move off as fast as they come to hand at twenty-five to twenty-seven cents, but when receipts increase this range will not be maintained. Long dairies and winter lots range from eighteen to twenty-two cents. The supply of common butter under eighteen cents continues light.

Cheese.

A tame tone runs through the cheese market, because buyers operate only for immediate wants, but stocks here are small and holders are not urging business. Prices rule steady at 12 1-2 to 13 cents per pound for fine white factory and 10 to 12 cents for fair to good. The slight decline reported in Liverpool has checked the tendency here to an advance, but there is a confident feeling that the market will stiffen up again, as no new cheese can be obtained for at least three months more. Choice white stock is particularly scarce. Receipts from week to week foot up liberally, but nearly all are on through bills of lading for export.

Other Produce.

There is no indication of any set-back in the bean market. Buyers hold off for a little for a few days, but receivers do not weaken a particle and full previous rates continue to be obtained for all lots sold. Shippers have ordered several consignments to be held at $3 per bushel, but this figure has not been realized except in a jobbing way. Sales of choice Northern small pea rule at $2.90 to $2.95 and New york at $2.80 to $2.85 per bushel. Large pea are firm at $2.75 to $2.80 and choice mediums at $2.70 to $2.75. Improved yellow eyes are not offering under $2.75, and some are held higher. Foreign beans find a ready sale at $2.25 to $2 65 per bushel, as to quality, and the trade are operating largely in these, as they give good satisfaction.

Eggs took a turn upward last week, and have been moving off pretty freely the past few days at advanced prices. Sales of fresh Southern at 24 to 25 cents and fresh Eastern at 26 cents. Small lots of near-by new laid run up to 28 to 30 cents, but to offset this, a large quantity of old stock is down under 20 cents, limed being dull at 15 to 16 cents.

Potatoes maintain a pretty strong tone, with a good trade. Eastern Rose for seed go up to $1, and Hebrons and other varieties range from 85 to 95 cents per bushel. Bad roads in the country keep liberal supplies from coming forward, but a scarcity is prevented by the arrivals by water from the Provinces and Great Britain.

The West continues to send in liberal supplies of turkeys and chickens, and prices rule comparatively low. Turkeys move off fairly at 12 to 13 cents, and chickens take about the same range, if we except fancy fresh killed Northern, which run up to 15 and 16 cents.

Apples are steady at $2.50 to $3 for No. 1 Baldwins, and some fancy grades go higher. Dried apples are without much activity, but small lots of evaporated command 9 to 11 cents per pound.

A fair movement continues in hay. Choice Eastern and Northern command $17 to $18, and fair to good $13 to $16 per ton. Rye straw is selling moderately at $17 to $19 per ton.—[Boston Journal.

THE OLD SILVER SPOON.

How fresh is my mind are the days of my sickness,
When I tossed me in pain, all feversd and sore;
The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness,
And even the old spoon that my medicine bore.
The old silver spoon, the family spoon,
The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine bore.

How loth were my fever-parched lips to receive it,
How nauseous the stuff that it bore to my tongue,
And the pains at my inwards, oh naught could relieve it,
Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wrung.
The old silver spoon, the medicine spoon,
How awful the stuff that it left on my tongue.

Such is the effect of nauseous, griping medicines which make the sick-room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegetable and perfectly effective. 25 cents a vial.

—Over seven hundred incubators, producing yearly from ten to twelve million chickens, are in use in Franklin County, Pennsylvania.

☞ A good head of Hair is desired by every one. *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer* will restore the hair, if the hair cells are not closed up.

—2,000,000 gallons of water daily is discharged by an Artesian well at Ottumwa, Illinois.

☞ A great many people have used no other kind for years *Hop Plasters* give satisfaction.

—The children of Bogota take their pens ink and chairs with them to school.

☞ We believe that every case of pulmonary disease, if treated in time, may be relieved and cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

—The Grand Army of Massachusetts is steadily growing. As the great reaper gathers his sheaves the few remaining seem to draw more closely together.

☞ FOR THE LAUNDRY, JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is invaluable. It cleanses the most delicate fabric without injuring it, and saves a vast amount of wearisome labor. For sale by grocers.

—More candy is made and eaten in Philadelphia, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in America.

☞ For coughs, colds and consumption use the old Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, Cutler Bros. & Co. nov12-13t-eow

—An Irish Club is formed in a fashionable New York circle to which no Irishman is admitted.

A Bright Future

is simply the natural result of wise action in the present. Money being necessary, in the regular order of things, the chances for making it are observed by the wise. Reader, you can make $1 and upwards per hour in a new line of pleasant business. Capital not needed; you are started free. All ages. Both sexes. Any one can easily do the work and live at home. Write at once and learn all; no harm done, if after knowing all you conclude not to engage. All is free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. feb18-1t

—Just as we are becoming delighted with electricity, a new light called "lueigen" is introduced. It is formed of oil of creosote, is cheap, throws out six times as much light as an arc light and presents a luminous surface three hundred and fifty times greater.

Children cry for PITCHER'S CASTORIA

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

"The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Century."

DR. GREEN'S NERVURA NERVE TONIC

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING AND INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR THE POSITIVE CURE OF

Nervousness, Weakness, Nervous Debility, Nervous and Physical Exhaustion, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Despondency, Mental Depression, Hysteria, Paralysis, Numbness, Trembling, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Pains in Side and Back, Apoplexy, Epileptic Fits, St. Vitus' Dance, Palpitation of the Heart, Nervous and Sick Headache, Tired Feeling, Nervous Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Loss of Appetite, and all Diseases of the Nervous System.

Weakness Nervousness and Prostration.

These affections exist among all classes, and are confined to no particular age, the young, middle-aged and old being alike subject to their depressing influences. Persons wonder at their feeling of exhaustion, lassitude and lack of inclination for physical or mental exertion. Where before there was a strong and vigorous nerve power, there is now a sense of weakness, languor, and dullness. This is often especially noticeable in the morning; every movement is an exertion for a time, and there is a tired, prostrated and enervated feeling. The night's rest, which should have refreshed the system and restored strength and vigor to the nerves, leaves the person more tired and exhausted than on retiring.

GRADUAL BREAKING DOWN Thousands of persons are weak and nervous simply from prostration of nerve power. They become nervous, sleepless, weak and prostrated, have pains and aches in head, back or side, cold feet and limbs, with tired feeling all the time, and they allow the debilitating nervous disease to run on, not realizing the serious and alarming results which are sure to follow, for a gradual breaking down of the whole system will certainly result. Rebuild, strengthen and invigorate the nerve powers in such cases by the use of Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic, and the whole system soon becomes strong again; the nerves grow calm and steady, unlimited work can be endured, and health, with renewed energies and vigor, takes the place of weakness and prostration.

Exhausted Nervous Vitality and Nervous Debility.

Business men whose prosperity depends upon their clearness of brain and mind, find their mental strength impaired and their endurance and power to work diminished. Professional men, students and clerks whose brains, being constantly active, require a more than ordinary amount of nerve force, often find their power of thought decreased; where formerly they could endure many consecutive hours of close application of the mind, they now find that the thoughts wander, and there is inability to fix the mind for any length of time upon one subject. Accompanying this there is weakness and exhaustion, and an extreme nervous and irritable condition, a dull, cloudy sensation, often accompanied by disagreeable feelings in the head and eyes.

DESPONDENCY. MENTAL DEPRESSION. Persons affected with exhausted nervous vitality are often despondent, and suffer from gloom and depression of the mind. The nerves become so weakened after a time that the least excitement or shock will bring on a tremor or trembling, often attended by more or less palpitation of the heart. In no other class of nervous affections has Dr. Greene's Nervura Nerve Tonic more perfectly demonstrated its wonderful power. Under the use of this remedy the weakened nerves become strong and steady, the tired and enervated sensations disappear, the feeling of nervousness and exhaustion gives place to renewed vigor and vitality, natural sleep comes again, the appetite returns, and the despondency, gloom and depression are lifted from the mind. Thus thousands of sufferers are being restored by its strengthening and invigorating effects to perfect health. No one need despair. Give this remedy a thorough trial and a cure will certainly result.

Be sure and call for DR. GREENE'S NERVURA NERVE TONIC. Do not be persuaded to take anything else, for this remedy has no equal. It is prepared and indorsed by Dr. Greene, the eminent and skilful specialist in the cure of nervous and chronic diseases who may be consulted in regard to its action or upon all diseases free of charge, personally or by letter at his office 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor's book, "Nervous Diseases and How to Cure Them," mailed free.

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Cure.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE

For Sale by All Druggists.

THE

44th ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

NOW READY.

Sent to any address on application to office,

POST OFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President.
JOS. M. GIBBENS, Vice-President.
S. F. TRULL, Secretary.
WM. B. TURNER, Asst. Secretary.

feb18-1t

THE

BOSTON ALMANAC

—AND—

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

For 1888,

53d YEAR.

WITH MAP OF BOSTON.

A COMPLETE CITY GUIDE.

628 Pages. Price $1.00.

PUBLISHED BY

SAMPSON, MURDOCK & CO.,

155 Franklin Street, - Boston.

Mailed promptly on Receipt of price.
Also for sale by Booksellers generally.

dec24-11t

☞ "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord and dwelt in the land of Nod, on the east of Eden. * * * And he builded a city" Our first parents had their home of innocence and bliss in "paradise," in a garden on the farm; the first murderer, Cain, went out and "builded a city."—[Chicago Advance.

"DON'T MARRY HIM!"

"He is such a fickle inconstant fellow, you will never be happy with him," said Esther's friends when they learned of her engagement to a young man who bore the reputation of being a sad flirt. Esther, however, knew that her lover had good qualities, and she was willing to take the risk. In nine cases out of ten it would have proved a mistake; but Esther was an uncommon girl and to every one's surprise Fred made a model husband. How was it? Well, Esther had a cheerful, sunny temper and a great deal of tact. Then she enjoyed perfect health, and was always so sweet, neat and wholesome that Fred found his home most pleasant, and his own wife more agreeable, than any other being. As the year passed and he saw other women of Esther's age grow sickly, faded and querulous, he realized more and more that he had "a jewel of a wife." Good health was half the secret of Esther's success. She retained her vitality and good looks, because she warded off feminine weaknesses and ailments by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

—Two young woman are successfully engaged in the insurance business at Milledgeville, Georgia.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physcian, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.* Oct15 13t eow

MARRIAGES

In Waltham, Feb. 13, by Rev. Mr. Fallerton, Mr. Charles H. Bill of Waltham to Miss H. Maria Vining of South Weymouth.

In Medway, Feb. 9, by Rev. R. K. Harlow, Mr. Orpheus A. Russell of South Framingham to Elizabeth M. Hammond of Medway.

In Sudbury, Feb. 2, by Rev. D. W. Richardson, Mr. Wm. M. Moore to Miss Ellen F. Thompson, both of Sudbury.

DEATHS.

In this city, Feb. 10, B. W. Hobart, 66 yrs.

In this city, Feb. 11, Mrs. Sarah M., wife of late Rev. J. C. Lovejoy, of Cambridge, 81 yrs.

In Dorchester, Feb. 14, Harriet Ware, widow of the late Nathan Barrett, 89 yrs.

In South Framingham, Feb. 9, Mrs. Jane Fay, widow of the late Martin Fay, 77 yrs.

In Weston, Feb. 9, Mary Warren, wife of Francis Hastings, 77 yrs.

In Shirley Village, Mass., Feb. 7. David P. Ladd, formerly of Boston, 71 yrs.

In Somerville, Feb. 10, Hiram R. Bishop, 58 yrs. 9 mos.

In Norwood, Feb. 9, George Lovice, 89 yrs.

In Westboro', Feb. 10, Mr. Greenleaf C. Sanborn, formerly of Boston, 79.

In Quincy, Feb. 10, Charlotte, widow of the late Caleb Gill of Hingham, 86 yrs. 1 mo. 10 dys.

In Somerville, Feb. 11, Enoch Robinson, 86 yrs. 3 mos.

In Malden, Feb. 11, Nathaniel W. Starbird, 89 yrs. 5 mos. 25 dys.

In Roxbury, Feb. 9, Mrs. Catherine Downer Hancock, 86 yrs.

In Walpole, Feb. 6, Mrs. Alice Patten, 78 yrs.

In Cambridgeport, Feb. 9, Miss Irene Locke, 79 yrs.

Cattle Markets.

BRIGHTON AND WATERTOWN.

Reported expressly for the Mass. Ploughman.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING Feb. 18, 1888.

Amount of stock at market—

	Beeves.	Sheep.	Shoats.	Fat Hogs.	Veal.
This week.	1490	6,233	110	20,091	518
Last week.	1885	12,989	115	34,321	580
One yr ago.	1061	9,535	74	15,801	376
Horses...	581				

Prices on Northern Cattle.

Beef.—Per 100 lbs. on total weight of hide, tallow and meat, extra, $6 50@6 75; first quality, $6@6 25; second quality, $5 50@5 75; third quality, $4@5 25; a few choice single pairs, $7 00@7 50; some of the poorest bulls, &c., $ @ .

Working Oxen.—$ 90@150; handy steers $60@110 or much according to their value for beef.

Cows and Young Calves.—Fair quality, $35@48; extra, $60@48; farrow and dry, $15@30. Fancy Milch Cows, $50@75.

Stores.—Thin young cattle for farmers—yearlings, $8 50@18; two-year-olds, $14@25; three-year-olds, $20@35.

Sheep.—Per lb, live weight, 2½@4½ cents; extra, 4¾@5½c. Sheep and Lambs, ⅌ head, in lots, $2 50@5 50. Lambs, 5½@7c.

Fat Hogs.—Per lb, 6 @6½c live weight; Shotes, wholesale, @ c; retail, 5@12c; Northern dressed 7@7½c.

Veal Calves.—2½@7c ⅌ lb.

Hides.—Brighton, 6 @ c ⅌ lb; country lots, @ .

Calf Skins.—6@7c.

Tallow.—Brighton, 3 @4 c ⅌ lb; country lots, 1½@2c.

Lamb Skins.— c @ c each; dairy skins 12@25c; Pelts, $1@1.25; country lots, $1@1.25.

CATTLE AND SHEEP FROM SEVERAL STATES.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep
Maine....	147	116	New York..	62	
N. Hampshire	66	525	R I & Conn	12	
Vermont....	96	822	Western....	1003	4,400
Massachusetts	104	370	Canada..		
			New Brunswick		
Total	1,490	6,233			

CATTLE AND SHEEP BY RAILROAD.

	Beeves.	Sheep.		Beeves.	Sheep.
Fitchburg ..	924	1159	Eastern....	165	116
Lowell..	54	558	Old Colony..	12	
Boston & Alb.	277	4,400	On f't & Boats	58	
Old Colony.			Boston & Me..		
Total	1,490	6,233			

Droves & Drovers. Cattle and Sheep.

	Cattle.	Sheep.		Cattle.	Sheep
Maine.			Whipple & Farnham....	10	
Chedbourn & Billings...	12		R E French Jr agent....	3	267
Glines & Weston	17		A Williamson..	25	
F H Coolidge & Son.....	8		G H Sprigg....	8	82
M D Holt....	6	116	A A Pond..	17	
Trafton & Wardwell....	20		W G Townsend	4	
I C Libby & Son	35		**Massachusetts.**		
C R Hall.....	10		J S Henry....	44	287
A C Foss....	6		Scattering.....	50	
New Hampshire.			F B Allen....	4	
Geo Harris...	2		W H Bardwell..	2	83
E F Adden..	4	6	W Melloy....	4	
H A Wilcox..	3	72	**Rhode Island and Connecticut.**		
Dow & Moulton.	6	7	D A Abbe....	12	
A P Rick....	9		**New York.**		
N E Winn....	9		W Scollans....	62	
Breck & Wood	12	250	**Western States.**		
Aldrich & Johnson.....	21	190	Leaman Bros..	42	
Vermont.			J Rollinger....	34	
			N Morris.....	352	
			J A Hathaway.	350	
M G Flanders..	1	200	Farrell & Nagle.		290
A B Averell..		99	Farrell-McFlynn	24	
F S Kimball...	4	62	Hollis & Co....		4,200
W Ricker & Son	24	112	W H Monroe...	90	
			A N Monroe...	101	

OWNERS OF VEAL.

MAINE.—Glines & Weston, 1; F. H. Coolidge & Son, 80; M. D. Holt, 12; Trafton & Wardwell, 14; I. C. Libby & Son, 30; C. R. Hall, 4.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—E. F. Adden, 3; H. A. Wilcox, 17; Dow & Moulton, 5; A. P. Rick, 2; N. E. Winn, 18; Breck & Wood, 20; Aldrich & Johnson, 21.

VERMONT.—M. G. Flanders, 14; F. S. Kimball, 11; W. Ricker & Son, 36; Whipple & Farnham, 4; R. E. French, Jr., agent, 5; A. Williamson, 26; G. H. Sprigg, 2; A. A. Pond, 40; W. G. Townsend, 3.

MASSACHUSETTS.—J. S. Henry, 42; Scattering, 75; W. H. Bardwell, 2.

NEW YORK.—W. Scollans, 32.

UNION MARKET, WATERTOWN.

Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1888.

Western cattle were in good supply. At the Western yards the bulk of sales on cattle was within the range of $4 25@5 35, and we were assured that there could be found some Western that could not be afforded at less than 5¼@5½c ⅌ lb. If the very best cannot find sale with home butchers, it is quite often that they find shipment on the English steamers for Glasgow, London or Liverpool. The home trade with butchers was not considered the best, still the scale of prices, when compared with last week, was within a like range. As is usually the case, we found home cattle raised and fatted in New England, that were of excellent quality, reminding one that good feeding was a prominent feature in the raising. We must say, that Maine likes to turn out handsome cattle, plump and fat, and doubt the owners take a pride to excel in this respect.

SALES OF CATTLE AT UNION MARKET.

Sales of 6 oxen of choice quality, estimated to dress 1,500 lbs, at 7½c, by D. A. Abbe.

Sales of 2 oxen weighing 3,150 lbs, at 8½c dressed weight; 1 steer of 1,300 lbs, at 6½c; 1 ox of 1,750 lbs, at 7c, by W. Scollans.

Sales of 15 steers averaging 1,450 lbs, at 5½c live weight; 17 do. averaging 1,420 lbs, at $5 35; 12 do. averaging 1,309 lbs, at $4 60; 7 do. averaging 1,170 lbs, at $4 25, by J. A. Hathaway.

Sales of 3 beef cows, the average weight 1,050 lbs, at 3½c live weight, by W. Melloy.

Sales of 7 steers, estimated to dress 850 lbs, at 8c dressed weight, by Whipple & Farnham.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

WESTERN CATTLE.

PRICES ⅌ CWT. ON THE LIVE WEIGHT.

Extra....	$5.00 @5.25	Light to fair.	4.50 @
Good to prime	4.75 @4.87	Slim.....	4.25 @

A few lots of premium steers cost.. $5.50 @5.75

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 14 and 15.

A modest supply of beef cattle on sale. Conspicuous amongst the Western herds were some fine 1,500 lbs steers, not only considering their size, but the quality of the beeves, which were in every respect noble beasts for beef. The tone of the market is very much in keeping with last week. Good fat bullocks of 1,300 to 1,500 lbs, are selling at $5 00@5 62 ⅌ cwt, live weight. If very fancy a higher range is obtained. The cattle trade is not in a very flourishing condition this week.

Sample sales of cattle.

Sales of 25 steers with average weight of 1,477 lbs, at $5 50; 15 do averaging 1,517 lbs, at $5 60; 20 do averaging 1,175 lbs, at $4 20; 16 do averaging 1,513 lbs, at $5 62; 18 do averaging 1,260 lbs, at $4 70; 15 do averaging 1,216 lbs, at $4 25, by A. N. Monroe.

Sales of 15 averaging 1,300 lbs, at 5c; 5 do averaging 1,250 lbs, at $4 50; 4 do averaging 1,200 lbs, at $4 50, by Farrell & McFlynn.

Late arrivals and sales at Brighton on Wednesday. The arrivals were 14 cars of sheep for Hollis & Co.; 1 do for Farrell & Nagle. This might be considered a fair week for milch cows. The attendance of buyers was rather larger than last Wednesday. Only a few pair of working oxen on sale, and demand light.

Sales of 1 pair of working oxen, girthing 7 feet, live weight 3,000 lbs, at $135; 1 fancy pair of 5-year-olds, girthing 7 feet, 2 inches, live weight 3,300 lbs, at $150; 1 pair girthing 6 feet 4 inches, live weight 2,400 lbs, at $105, by H. M. Taft.

Sales of 4 milch cows of good quality, at $50; 5 do at $45; 2 do at $48; 5 do at $40; 5 farrow cows at $25 ⅌ head, by W. Scollans.

Sales out of 8 new milch cows, good stock, at $50 each; 3 do at $45; 2 do at $40; 2 springers at $37 50 by J. S. Henry.

Sales of 2 nice cows at $40 each; 3 springers at $35 each, by I. C. Libby & Son.

Sales of 2 fancy Jerseys at $50 each; 5 milch cows

Sales of 4 choice cows at $65 to $50, and 2 do at $55 each, by J. B. Remick.

$45 each, by F. H. Coolidge & Son.

Sales of 2 nice milch cows at $57 50 each, by A. Stone.

THE SHEEP TRADE.

Butchers were this week more on the elert to secure what each could of the Northern at a fair price. They were willing to pay plump last week's range, and if exactly satisfied with quality, did not stand long in some instances if ¼c advance was exacted. The general tone was at stiff prices, in all grades. We noticed one very excellent flock previously contracted for at 7¼c ⅌ lb, the best by all odds at market. There were 80 of them, all Lambs, and averaged 82 lbs, fatted by A. H. Gibson of Ryegate, Vt., sold by W Ricker & Son.

6 Sheep of 90 lbs, at 4½c live weight; 72 Lambs, weighing 5,690 lbs, at 5½c, live weight, by H A Wilcox.

92 Lambs, weighing 6,230 lbs, at 6½c, by M G Flanders.

116 Sheep, the average weight 85 lbs, at 5c ⅌ lb, by M D Holt of Maine.

MAINE CATTLE AND WORKING OXEN.

The Eastern Cattle train consisted of 13 long cars, against 20 cars last week. We found a fine party of Cattle from Berwick, Me., taken in by Chadbourn & Billings, that brought the highest market price. Royal good Cattle, one pair of five-year-olds, fed without stint, on the best that the farm of Edward Ham of Berwick afforded, their home weight was 4,270 lbs, strictly stall-fed for the past 18 months, and never did a day's work.

1 pair by H Billings of North Berwick, weight 4,420 lbs, and 4 Steers fed by Mr. Wibber of Lebanon, Me., all good stock, and safe to say that 7½c was the price.

C R Hall sold 2 pairs of workers, girthing 6 feet 6 inches, live weight 2,500 lbs, at $107 a pair.

A C Foss sold 3 Beef Cows, average 1000 lbs, at 3½c, live weight.

I C Libby & Son sold 1 pair of Working Oxen, girthing 7 feet, live weight 3000 lbs, at $110; 2 Beef Oxen of 3,030 lbs, at 4c.

Trafton & Wardwell sold 1 pair of 7 feet 6 inch Cattle, live weight 3,700 lbs, at 4½c; 2 pairs of Steers girth 6 feet 4 inches, live weight 22 and 23 cwt., for $170; 2 Cattle, 3,600 lbs, at 5c live weight.

Glines & Weston sold 2 pairs of workers, home weight 3,100 lbs, at $130 ⅌ pair, girth 7 feet. Maine takes considerable pride in turning out choice Beef Cattle.

MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS.

In looking over the quality of the offerings we find, good, bad and indifferent. Some that are milking their 20 quarts per day, and pledged to give plump measure, while others, we would not believe could fill a pail one-half full. Ranges in prices are from $25 to $60, for the most part.

A number of Springers were sold by W Scollans, 3 for $140; 2 for $50 each; 2 for $45 each; 6 for $40 each; 2 for $44 each.

Sales of 2 new Milch Cows at $42.50 each, also 2 ditto, the pair at $85, by M D Holt.

Sale of 1 new Milch Cow at $45, by W Melloy.

Sales of a number of Milch Cows at $30 to $40, by Trafton & Wardwell.

1 new Milch Cow at $50, by C R Hall.

Sales of 4 Milch Cows at $47 each, by I C Libby.

VEAL CALVES.

Between 500 and 600 head on sale. Prices as quoted last week is a fair representation of the tone of the market to-day. Sales are from 7c live weight down to 2½c, according to quality.

STORE PIGS AND FAT HOGS.

Young Store Pigs are in limited demand. Sales confined to small lots and the arrivals are all from Massachusetts. Values from 5 to 13c ⅌ lb. Western Hogs are held at firm figures, the same as quoted for the past four weeks, 6 to 6½c, live weight.

LIVE POULTRY.

Scarcely 200 lbs on sale. Prices are at 10 to 12½c ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000 head; market steady; steers, $3@5; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 50; cows, bulls and mixed at $1 75@3 15; Texas cattle, $2 50@4. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 5,000; market steady and strong; mixed at $5 15@5 55; heavy, $5 40@5 0; light at $5@5 40; skips at $3 40@5. Sheep—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,000; market steady; natives at $3 50@5 15; Western at $4 60@5 20; Texans, $3@4 25; lambs, $4 75@6 10.

TOLEDO, Feb. 13.—Wheat active, 88@88½c. Corn steady at 50½c. Oats firm; No. 2 white at 34½c.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 white at 82c; No. 2 red, 83c. Corn—No. 2 at 50½c. Oats—No. 2 at 34c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 spring, 76@76½c; No. 2 red, 80½c. Corn steady and higher; No. 2 at 48@48½c. Oats higher; No. 2 at 2 @28½c. Rye—No. 2 at 60c. Barley—No. 2 at 77c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat lower; No. 2 red at 80½c. Corn lower at 46@46½c. Oats lower at 30c. Rye dull at 60c. Barley dull at 90c.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Flour—Receipts, 22,737 packages; exports, 2,300 bbls and 1,800 sacks; dull and barely steady; sales, 15,000 bbls; No. 2 at $2 3 60; superfine Western and State at $2 45@3; common to good extra Western and State at $2 90@3 45; good to choice do at $3 50@5; common to choice white wheat Western extra at $4 40@4 60; fancy do at $4 65@5; common to good extra Ohio at $2 90@5; common to choice extra St. Louis at $2 90@5; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime at $4 40@4 70; choice to fancy do at $4 70@5; including 1,400 bbls city mill extra at $4 40@4 75; 1,500 bbls fine at $2 05@2 65; 1,000 bbls superfine at $2 45@3; 1,100 bbls extra No. 2 at $2 90@3 45; 4,700 bbls winter wheat extra at $2 90@5; 6,400 bbls Minnesota extra at $2 90@5. Southern flour steady; demand very moderate; common to fair extra, $3 2@4; good to choice at $4 10@5. Rye flour in moderate demand. Buckwheat flour quoted at $2 20@2 35. Corn meal quiet; yellow Western at $2 80@3 25; Brandywine at $3 35. Wheat—Receipts, 3,300 bush; exports, 237,157 bush; sales, 232,000 bush spot; market a shade higher and more active for export; No. 2 spring nominal at 89½c; No. 2 red at 89½@90½c in elevator; 89½@90½c f. o. b.; 90 9-16@90½c afloat; No. 1 red nominal at 92½c. Rye nominal. Barley in light demand. Barley malt dull. Corn—Receipts, 17,050 bush; exports, 2,300 bush; sales, 21,000 bush; market higher and closing steady after a light trade; No. 3 at 59½c in elevator and 61c afloat. Oats—Receipts, 72,000 bush; sales, 120,000 bush; market higher, but less active; No. 3 at 38½c; do white at 39@40c; No. 2 at 39@39½c; No. 2 white at 41@42c; No. 1 white at 42½c; mixed Western at 39@41c; white do at 41@48c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—Flour firm. Wheat firmer at 76c. Corn neglected; No. 3 at 46½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 32½c. Rye dull; No. 1 at 60½c. Barley steady; No. 2, 75½c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN MARKET.

BOSTON FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The flour market continues in a steady condition, with fair sales reported from day to day, as the trade requires supplies. Prices are steady and well maintained on all grades, and are obtained as business rules. No change to note in cornmeal. Corn is quiet, but the tone of the market is rather firmer. Millfeed is steady, with a quiet demand from the trade.

Flour.—Fine at $2 50@3 00 ⅌ bbl; superfine at $2 75@3 25; extra and seconds at $3 00@3 90; Minn. bakers, clear and straight, $4 10@4 85; Minnesota stone at $4 10@4 50; winter wheat, straight and roller at $4 25@4 75; winter patents at $4 80@5 1 ; spring patents, prime at $4 85@5 35; Canada superior, for export at $4 48, f. o. b.; Canada rollers, for export at $4 60@4 70, f. o. b.; Canada extra patent for export at $4 80@4 90 f. o. b.; cornmeal, choice kiln dried, for export at $2 70 ⅌ bbl; cornmeal ⅌ bag, $1 22; choice granulated cornmeal, $3 40 ⅌ bbl. Rye flour, $3 75@4 00. Oatmeal, $5 80 for fine, and $6 20@6 50 for cut.

Corn.—High mixed, nominal, 64½@65½c; steamer yellow, 64½@65½c; steamer mixed do, 63½@64½c; good no grade do, 62½@63½c.

Oats.—Choice to fancy clipped, 46@47c; choice barley and No. 1 white at 46@47c; No. 2 white at 44@44½c; No. 3 white at 43c; No. 1 mixed at 43c; No. 2 mixed at 42½c.

Rye.—Quiet and jobbing in a small way at 72@74c ⅌ bush for new No. 1 New York.

Millfeed.—Bran at $22 25@22 75 ⅌ ton in sacks for spring, with winter wheat at $23 25@24; middlings in sacks at $22 50@24 50 ⅌ ton; cottonseed meal in sacks at $25@25 50 ⅌ ton for prime on spot, and $24 50 for new meal to arrive.

The above prices for all grain excepting Rye, represent carload lots.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET

Wholesale Prices.

The poultry market is quiet, with prices nominally about the same. It takes fancy lots of small Western turkeys to command as high as 13c, most goods selling below this figure. Northern poultry is nominal. Beans continue firm, and sell well. Prices are firmer. Seed is quiet, but Timothy holds firm. There is a quiet movement in potatoes, and prices are a shade easier on Hebrons. Fancy Rose stock holds firm. Sweets are scarce and firm. Apples are selling fairly, and choice stock is firm. The demand for hay is fair, and prices rule steady and unchanged. Rye straw is steady. There is a moderate call for truck at about steady prices.

Poultry and Game.—Northern young fresh killed turkeys, choice nominal, 15@16c; do fair to good, 12@14c; Western young fresh killed turkeys, choice small, 13c; do fair to good, 10@12c; Northern fresh killed chickens, choice nominal, 15@17c; fair to good, 12@14c; Northern fresh killed fowls, 12@13c; Western fowls and chickens, 10@12c; do chicks, 13c; geese, 10@13c; ducks, 11@14c; Western quail, $2 50 ⅌ doz; dark grouse, 75c ⅌ pair. Venison, Minnesota saddles, 15c for choice.

Beans.—Choice small New York hand-picked pea at $2 85@2 90 ⅌ bush; choice New York large hand-picked do, $2 75@2 80; small Vermont hand-picked do, $3 00@3 15; choice screened do, $2 50@2 75; hand picked medium, $2 70@2 80; choice screened do, $2 25@2 60; choice yellow eyes, $2 70@2 80. California beans, $2 90@3; foreign medium, $2@2 5; do. pea, $2 60@2 75. Canada peas, 90c@$1 10 for choice; green peas, $1 40@1 50 ⅌ bush for choice Western; 90c@$1 10 for Northern. Jobbing price, 10c higher.

Fruit.—Choice eating apples: Spies, $2 50@3 50; Spitz, $2 50@3 50; greenings, $2 25@2 50; Baldwins, $2 25@2 50; fancy Maine, $2 75@3; No. 2 apples, $1 50@1 75; evaporated apples, 10@11c ⅌ lb for fancy; 8@10c for good to choice; Northern and Eastern quartered and sliced, 6@7c; Florida oranges, choice, $3@3 50; fair to good, $2@2 50; Messina do, $2@3; Palmero oranges jobbing at $2@3 ⅌ box; Jamaica do, $5@6 10 ⅌ bbl; Valencia do, ⅌ case, $4@4 50; Palermo lemons jobbing at $2@3 3½ ⅌ box; Messina do, $3@4; bananas jobbing at $1 25@2 50 ⅌ bunch for Aspinwall and Port Lemond fruit, Jamaica, $ @1 50, with selections higher; Malaga grapes, $5 50@10 ⅌ bbl.

Seeds.—Timothy, Northern, $2 90@3; do Western at $2 70@2 80; clover, Northern at 8@8½c ⅌ lb; do Western at 7½@8½c; red top, Western ⅌ 60-lb sack at $1 9 @2 00; Jersey at $2 10@2 25.

Hay.—Choice prime hay at $17@18; fair to good at $15@16; Eastern fine at $12@15; poor to ordinary hay at $12@14; Eastern swale at $10@11. Rye straw, choice at $17 50@19; oat straw at $9 50@10.

Potatoes.—Houlton Rose, ⅌ bush, 95c@$1; do Hebrons, 90c; Aroostook Rose, 95c@$1; do Hebrons, 90c; Prolifics, 90c; New York and Vermont Rose, 90c; Northern Burbanks, 80@85c; Northern Hebrons, 90c; do Peerless, 85c; white Brooks, 80c; Chenangoes, 80c; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick barrel stock, $2 75 for choice Rose and Hebrons, and 85@90c for bulk; Scotch champions, 65@70c; Magnums, 85@90c ⅌ bush.

Sweet Potatoes.—Jersey, extra yellow, $5 00 ⅌ bbl.

Truck.—Cabbage, native ⅌ bbl, $2; Savoy do, ⅌ bbl, $1 75; native flat turnips, 60@75c ⅌ bush; white French turnips ⅌ bbl, $1 75; carrots ⅌ bush, 50c; St. Andrew turnips, $1 25; native marrow squash, $25 ⅌ ton; do turbans, $25@30 ⅌ ton; do Hubbards, $25@30 ⅌ ton; parsnips, $1 ⅌ bush; native onions, $4 50@4 75 ⅌ bbl; Bermuda onions ⅌ crate, $3 50; Cape cranberries, $8@11 ⅌ bbl; celery ⅌ box, $3 50@4 50; spinach ⅌ bush, $1; beets, 75c ⅌ bush.

Sugar and Molasses.—There is no change to note in the raw sugar market. The business is nominal, and most of the arrivals of cargoes is to refiners. Refined sugar continues steady with a good demand from the trade at quotations. Granulated is selling well, and there seems to be a good supply at hand. Cut-loaf sugar—Pulverized at 7¾c; powdered at 7¼c ⅌ lb; granulated at 6¾c; confectioners' A at 6¾c; Standard A at 6½c; Belmont A at 6¼c; extra yellow C at 5¼c; yellow do at 5c. Wholesale grocers' prices was 7¼c for granulated.

Molasses—Choice new Ponce, Porto Rico, 42c ⅌ gallon; Cienfuegos, nominal; Barbadoes, nominal; boiling, 50 deg. test, 21@22c.

BOSTON PROVISION MARKET.

The market on lard and hams continues in a very steady condition, with no change of note reported. Trade is quiet, but prices hold very firm. Packed pork is steady. On fresh beef the market is dull but steady. Prices are held up about the same, but the volume of business doing is not large. There is no change to note in the market on other fresh meats. Lambs and mutton are meeting with a quiet sale at about steady prices. Veals hold dull, owing to the light demand.

Pork and Lard.—Long cuts at $17 50@18 00; short cuts at $17 75@18 25; backs at $18 25@18 50; light backs at $17 25; lean ends at $17 50@18 00; pork tongues at $18; prime mess at $16 75; extra prime at $13 75@14 25; mess at $14 75@16 75. Fresh ribs at 10½@11c; sausages at 10@10½c. Bologna sausage at 6@6½c. Lard, choice at 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb in tierces; 8½@9c in 10-lb pails; 9@9½c in 5-lb pails; 9½c in 3-lb pails. Hams at 10½@12c ⅌ lb, according to size and cure; smoked shoulders at 7½@8c; corned do at 7½@8c; smoked ribs at 8½@9½c; rib breakfast bacon at 10½@11c; boneless breakfast bacon at 11@11½c; pressed hams at 11½@12c. Choice city dressed hogs 7½c; country dressed hogs at 7@7½c.

Beef.—Extra plate and extra family beef at $8@8 50 ⅌ bbl; plate, at $8 50@9; light plate at $7 50@8; extra mess at $7 50@8; mess at $7 50@8; beef hams at $21 50; beef tongues in bbls at $20@21; half bbls at $10 50@11, near-by lots; tripe, half bbls, $3 75.

Fresh Beef.—Choice steers at 8@8½c ⅌ lb; good steers at 7½@7¾c; light at 6@7c; extra heavy hinds at 11c; good do. at 10@10½c; light at 8@9½c; heavy fores at 5@6½c; second quality at 4@4½c; rattles at 4@4½c; chucks at 5@5½; backs at 5@7½c; rumps at 8@12½c; rounds at 8@8½c; rumps and loins at 8@15c; short ribs at 8@12c; loins at 8@18c.

Other Fresh Meats.—Fancy lambs, 10c ⅌ lb; with common to good at 7@9c. Chicago mutton, choice, 7@9c; choice heavy Brighton mutton, 7@9c; Eastern mutton, 6@8c for choice, with poor to good at 5@6c; Eastern veal, good to choice, 9@11c; poor to good, 6@8c.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

The butter market is quoted steady, and no material change in prices can be noted. The demand is quiet, however, and the disposition is to buy lightly as stocks are required from day to day, to meet the wants of the trade. The stock of low grade butter on the market is very small. Cheese is selling slow, but the tone of the market is steady, and no change of prices can be noted. Fresh eggs sell well, and are coming forward slowly.

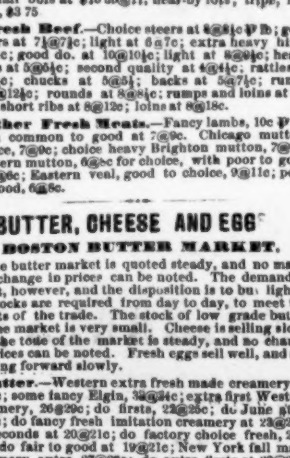
Butter.—Western extra fresh made creamery, 30@32c; some fancy Elgin, 33@34c; extra first Western creamery, 26@29c; do firsts, 22@25c; do June at 20@23c; do fancy fresh imitation creamery at 23@24c; do seconds at 20@21c; do factory choice fresh, 23@24c; do fair to good at 19@21c; New York fall made creamery, extra, 27@28c; do extra firsts at 23@25c; Vermont fresh made extra creamery, 30@32c; do extra firsts, 27@29c; do winter dairy, good to choice at 2 @26c; selections of new milk do at 25@28c; fair to good winter dairies at 20@21c; long dairies, 20@22c; Eastern creamery, good to choice, 28@30c.

BOSTON CHEESE MARKET.

Northern, choice at 12½@13c; Ohio choice at 12½@12¾c; lower grade at 10@11½c; Northern sage at 14c. Jobbing prices ½c higher.

BOSTON EGG MARKET.

Eastern extras, 25@26c; some fancy near-by stock, 27@28c; Eastern firsts, 22@23c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 25@26c; fresh Western, nominal; fresh Southern, 24@25c; choice held eggs, 15@18c; limed, 14@16c. Jobbing price, 1c higher.



The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Cheapest & Best Paint

ASAHEL WHEELER'S ENGLISH MINERAL WHITE

A Pigment which he has imported and prepared for a Paint during the past twenty-five years. It is deservedly popular with all real estate holders its great durability and cheapness. It so closely resembles pure White Lead, that, when spread as a Paint, no one would discover the difference at sight. A comparison reveals the fact that 70 lbs. of it is equal to 100 lbs. of pure White Lead in covering an equal space; and for durability, it doubly—and many persons have asserted that it trebly—exceeds that of White Lead for service in outside painting. The following rule, if carefully adopted, will cause this Paint to wear twenty years or longer, and prevent cracking or scaling, viz.: For new work, upon the finish, and before it is wet, apply a coat of his Marine Varnish clear, which will protect it better than a coat of Paint against the elements. After a reasonable time to dry, prime it with Yellow Ochre Paint and Marine Varnish, equal parts, which will give it an equal color; either white or tinted, use the Mineral White for the next two coats. This is common sense painting; any practical painter will acknowledge that a good foundation for the support of Paint is quite as necessary as a foundation for the structure itself, so that the Oil and Pigment may unite and oxydize together, instead of being absorbed by the wood. This is the only safe method of painting on spruce clapboards, to ensure perfect adhesion of the Paint. It is the grand secret of success with any kind of outside painting. The general method of painting, as done at the present time, is an absolute waste of fifty per cent. of the cost.

ASAHEL WHEELER,

Manufacturer and Dealer in PAINTS, and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

5 Milk St., Boston.

feb18-5t

SEED POTATOES,

Early Corn and Seeds.

Grown from my well-known seedstock in this cold North-East country. I warrant them true to name, and equal to any on earth. My Catalogue names low freights and tells how I plant potatoes well with 1 bbl. seed to the acre. *Sent Free.* Address

GEORGE W. P. JERRARD, CARIBOU, MAINE.

jan7-12t

FANEUIL HALL MARKET, BOSTON.

Retail Prices.

Reported expressly for the Ploughman, for the week ending Feb. 18.

BEEF, &c.

Sirloin Steak, lb	23 @25	Corned Tongue	12 @
Rump Steak...	23 @28	Corned Beef...	6 @14
Round Steak...	15 @16	Smoked Beef...	14 @18
Rib Roast...	13 @18	Beef Tongue, salt...	10 @14
Chucks, &c...	8 @10	Press Tripe...	7 @ 8
Tripe........	8 @15		
Beef Liver....	8 @10		

Pork, Lard, &c.

Fresh Pork, ⅌ lb	12 @	Smoked Shoul's	9 @10
Clear Salt Strips	10 @11	Smoked Ribs.	8 @10
Single Hams..	11 @13	Sausages....	11 @12
Corned Should's	@ 9	Pigs' Feet....	6 @ 8
Briskets......	@ 9	Lard, leaf....	8 @ 9

Veal and Mutton.

Veal, leg...	@20	Southdown legs, ⅌ lb..	
Veal, shoulder	10 @12½	Mutton, ⅌ lb..	12½@16
Lamb, ⅌ lb...	10 @12½	Mutton should's	8 @10
Hindquarter Lamb	16 @20		

Poultry, Game, &c.

Turkeys ⅌ lb....	12½@ 18	Pigeons, stall fed...	@3 50
S Chickens	15 @ 20	Pigeons, tame doz...	
Fresh Fowls.	16½@ 18	squabs..	3 50@4 00
Geese....	15 @ 18	Widgeon, pair	50 @75
Geese, Green.	18 @ 20	Teal, ⅌ pair..	62 @75
Geese, wild.	75 @1 00	Snipe, dozen.	@2 50
Ducks, common ⅌ lb..	16 @ 18	Reed birds	75 @1 00
Mangrels,.	@	Brant, ⅌ pair	1 00@2 00
Quail, ⅌ doz.	2 50 @3 00	Yellow Legs, doz...	
Grouse, pr..	87 @1 12	Plover, dozen	2 50@3 00
Partridges pr		Rabbits, each	15 @ 35
Eng Pheasants ⅌ pr	4 00@4 50	Venison, ⅌ lb	25 @ 35
Ducks, Canvasb'ck pr.	4 00 @6 00	Woodcock, pair...	
Phil. killed chickens....	2½ @ 25	Pigs, roasting	2 50@3 00
		Spring turkeys	18 @ 20

Butter, Cheese, &c.

BUTTER.		Fair to good do	12 @
Creamery....	33 @35	Farm....	@
Choice dairy..	25 @30	EGGS.	
Fair to good do	20 @25	Cape....	30 @ 35
Common....	20 @23	Eastern....	25 @ 28
CHEESE.		Northern....	23 @ 25
Prime Factory.	@16	Western....	23 @ 25
New Cheese..	16 @		

Fruit and Vegetables.

Apples, pk..	25 @ 50	Onions, spanish ⅌ lb..	5 @
Table, peck	50 @ 75	Tomatoes bush	@
Baldwins pk	40 @ 50	Do. Bermuda,	
Russets..	@		
Dried, ⅌ lb.	@	Tomatoes, can.....	15 @
Pears, bush.	@	Citrons, each.	@
Table, doz..	50 @ 75	Potatoes, pk..	@ 35
Grapes—		Sweet Potatoes, lb...	4 @
Concord, lb	@	Turnips, pck.	@
Delaware lb	@	Beets, peck...	25 @ 35
Catawba, lb..	12 @ 15	Beans—	
Black Hamburg..	75 @ 1 00	White, k'y, peck...	75 @ 87
Malaga lb.	20 @ 40	Lima, quart	6 @ 15
Oranges—		Cabbages, each...	@ 15
Havana doz	@	Carrots, ⅌ pck.	@ 35
Florida...	25 @ 40	Parsnips, pck	40 @ 50
Jamaica...	@	Onions, pck.	@ 50
Messina...	@	Cauliflowers hd	25 @ 50
Valencia...	@	Celery...	15 @ 25
Lemons, doz	15 @ 25	Lettuce head...	10 @
Bananas, doz	20 @ 25	Squashes— Hubbard, lb	2 @
Peaches, can.	20 @ 25	Marrow, lb	2 @
Whortleberries ⅌ box	@	Turban...	3 @
Cocoanuts each....	@ 10	New Squash, each...	@
Cranberries, peck....	1 00 @1 25	Okra ⅌ bun.	@
Chestnuts, qt	@	Dandelions, peck...	@
Shelbarks, pk	@	Spinach, peck	@ 20
New Maple Sugar, lb..	15 @ 18	Mushrooms	@ 1 25
Peaches, native each..	@	Horse Radish ⅌ lb...	@ 15
Neufchatel cheese, doz	@ 60		
Blueberries ⅌ quart.	@		
Raspberries ⅌ quart...	@	Garlic....	15 @
Olives ⅌ gal..	1 25 @1 50	Radishes, bunch...	5 @ 8
Watermelons, each....	@	Leeks, ⅌ bunch....	10 @
Pineapples..	@	Cucumbers, each....	15 @ 35
Peaches, natives....	@	Egg Plants, new....	@
VEGETABLES.		Herbs, gr'n, bush....	5 @
Tomatatos, ⅌ lb hot-house	1 00 @	Pickles,—⅌ gallon— Cucumbers.	@
Asparagus, pr bunch, native	@	Martinos.	@
Green Peas, ⅌ peck..	@	Limes, qt..	15 @
String Beans, ⅌ peck..	@ 75	Lychesse nuts imp, box.	@
Green Corn, ⅌ dozen.	@	⅌ doz..	@
Potatoes, Bermuda, pk.	@	Rhubarb, ⅌ lb..	@
Sweet Cider, ⅌ gallon..	@ 25	Artichokes, ⅌ peck..	75

Fish, &c.

Striped Bass, lb	@ 30	Black Bass lb	18 @
Blue Fish..	@	Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb....	@ 30
Codfish, f'sh.	@ 8	Roe..	@
Haddock— Fresh, lb..	@ 8	Pickerel, lb..	12½@ 15
Smoked..	9 @	Perch, doz..	@
Halibut, lb— Fresh....	20 @ 25	White Fish..	15 @
Smoked..	@ 15	Salmon Trout.	15 @
Fins....	@ 12½	Lake Trout, lb	@
Cusk, ⅌ lb..	8 @	Sword Fish, lb	@
Mackerel.	@	Lobsters, lb..	@ 20
Spanish..	@	Frogs Legs, dz	@
Eels, ⅌ lb..	12½@ 15	Herring, s't dz	@ 35
Smelts....	15 @ 25	Herring, smok ⅌ doz....	@ 35
Flounders....	@ 6	Tongues and Sounds, ⅌ lb	@ 12
Salmon ⅌ lb,	@	Scollops, gal	@1 00
Fresh,....	@	Oysters, solid, ⅌ gallon..	1 00@1 25
Smoked,...	@ 25	Clams, gallon	@ 60
Pickled....	@ 17	Quohaugs, solid, ⅌ quart.	@
Soft shelled Crabs, doz	@	Green turtle..	22 @
Perch, ⅌ doz..	@	Butter-fish..	@
Red Snapper..	15 @		
Brook Trout..	@		

Wholesale Prices

INSIDE FANEUIL HALL MARKET

Beef, &c.

Beef, mess, ⅌ bbl, cash.	8 50@ 9 00	Family....	9 00@10
		Tongues..	23 00@24

Dressed Beef

Sides, ⅌ lb...	7½@ 8	Fore quarters	5½@ 6
Hindquarters	10 @	Rounds....	7 @ 8½
Rumps & loins	13 @ 14	Ribs......	7 @ 7½
Rattles....	3½@ 4		

Pork, Lard, &c

Backs, bbl.	18 50 @19 00	Ohio prime	14 00 @14 50
Extra Clear	18 00 @21 00	Lard, ⅌ lb..	8 @ 8¼
Sh't cut, cl'r	18 00 @18 50	Ohio leaf, lb	8 @
Long cut c'r	@18 50	Hams Bos'n ⅌ lb....	11 @ 12
Lean ends..	18 00 @18 50	Hogs whole	7¼ @ 7½
Mess....	16 00 @16 50		
Ohio mess.	15 00 @15 50		

Veal and Mutton.

Calves, ⅌ lb	12 @ 1	⅌ lb....	6 @
Sheep, ⅌ lb..	8 @ 11	Lamb, ⅌ lb..	11 @ 13
Southdown	9@ 11	Fall Lamb.....	10 @ 12

Butter, Cheese and Eggs.

BUTTER.		packed..	18 @ 20
Creamery,	32 @ 33	Com. grades.	16 @ 18
prime,..	28 @ 30	CHEESE.	
do fair to good....	26 @ 28	Fine factory.	13 @ 13½
N Y & Vt		Fair to go do	12 @ 12
dairy prime.	23 @ 25	Farm.....	@ 11
do do fair to		EGGS.	
good...	20 @ 23	Eastern...	25 @ 26
West'n dairy	18 @ 20	Northern..	23 @ 25
" Ladle	18 @ 20	Western..	22 @ 23
		Cape....	30 @ 35

Fruit and Vegetables.

FRUIT.		White flat..	@
Apples, bbl	1 50 @ 3 00	Celery ⅌ dozen na't	1 25 @1 50
Cranberr's, Country..	7 00 @ 8 00	Lettuce, ⅌ dozen....	75 @ 1 00
Cape...	9 00 @10 50	Spinach, ⅌ bushel..	75@ 1 00
Lemons b'x	1 50 @ 2 00	Rhubarb lb	12@15
Oranges ⅌ box....	2 00 @ 4 00	Bermuda onions.	@
Havana bl	@	Peas ⅌ bbl	@
Florida ⅌ box...	2 00@ 3 25	String beans ⅌ crate	@
Messinas,..	@	Dandelions ⅌ bush...	1 50 @ 2 00
VEGETABLES.		Sweet potatoes...	4 25 @ 4 50
Old Potatoes	@		
Snow Flakes	3 25@3 50	Onions bbl.	4 00 @ 4 50
Early Rose	@	Beans white	
Potatoes ⅌ bbl	2 25@2 50	Medium bh	2 25 @2 30
Olives ⅌ gal	1 25 @ 1 50	Pea bush...	2 60 @ 2 70
Bananas ⅌ bunch...	2 00 @ 2 50		
Beets new ⅌	65@75		

The Kemp Manure Spreader

Will do MORE WORK and BETTER WORK than any other Farm Machine yet invented.

No farm investment will pay such quick and such large returns as to buy a Kemp Spreader. It helps the small farmer as much in proportion as the large farmer, the poor farmer as much as the rich farmer. Do not argue that because you are in debt you cannot afford to buy one. The Kemp Spreader will help you lift the mortgage from your farm by making the manure pile go further, increasing the crop and by hurrying along the spring work, and enabling you to apply manure at the right time to insure the greatest benefits. Send for Illustrated Circulars. Manufactured by

THE RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, WORCESTER, MASS.

feb18-tf

Williams & Clark Co.'s High Grade FRETILIZERS.

AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE
No Fertilizer Selling at the Same Price Shows as High Valuation.
IT LEADS ALL OTHERS.
POTATO PHOSPHATE
Contains all the Plant Food Necessary for a large crop of Potatoes.
Special Fertilizers for All Crops
Send for circular containing valuable hints for the cultivation of all crops by successful growers, and description of all our fertilizers.
Principal Office,
Cotton Exchange Building, New York.
FOR SALE BY LOCAL AGENTS.

feb18-tf

BUIST'S PRIZE MEDAL GARDEN SEEDS.

Established 1828.

PUREST AND BEST SEEDS Exclusively of our own growth, from choicest selected seed stocks, especially adapted for the most critical Market Garden trade. See list of Novelties on this tested. Buist's Early Morning Star Pea; Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean, Buist's Belle Tomato, Watermelon Market Canteloupe; Buist's Great Cabbage; Othello Cymry Best Purple Top White Forcing Lettuce; Buist's Mammoth Egg Plant; Chirk Castle Mangel Wurzel; New Russian Cabbage; Carter's Lightning Pea; Extra Early Express Cabbage; Mammoth Celery; New Scarfaks Corn. 12c Packet each of entire lot for $1.25. Send for our Garden Guide; Practical, Reliable and Progressive, and see the discounts we offer you for purchases of $1 and upwards.

ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Grower, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Largest Creamery in the United States

The Big Rock, Ill., Creamery is claimed to be the largest Creamery in this country or the world. THE PRODUCT OF 1887 WILL REACH $200,000.00.

The patrons are Paid 27 Cents for cream equal to a pound of butter. It is the Cooley System of Cream Gathering.

The Largest Creamery in New England is run by D. WHITING & SON, Stoughton, Mass., and is the Cooley Cream. They pay 29 CENTS for Cooley Cream equal to a pound of butter.

The Largest Creamery in Penn., is the THOY CREAMERY, patrons are now paid 28 CENTS Per Pound.

A full line of Butter Factory Supplies, including Engines, Boilers, Cream Vats, Churns, Workers, Printers, Scales, Babcock Testers, Curd Knives, Thermometers, Pans and Estimates Furnished free to purchasers.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., Bellows Falls, Vermont.

FORBES

LITHOGRAPH

Manufacturing Co.

181 Devonshire Street. BOSTON.

Lithographers,

Albertype & Photo-Lithographers

Metal & Glass Show Cards.

A thorough and economic means of advertising

FARM IMPLEMENTS & FERTILIZERS.

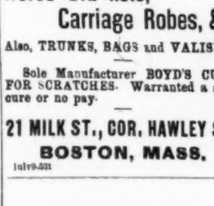
DIPLOMAS

—FOR—

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

HELP WANTED 50 a week to canvassers. Address J. F. HILL & CO., Augusta, Maine. Jan2-tf

Send for Samples of



Water-Proof Leather Oil,

AND KEEP YOUR

HARNESSES, BOOTS AND SHOES SOFT.

CANTON PAINT AND OIL CO

MELROSE, MASS.

nov21-13t

Valuable Farm for Sale

IN PELHAM, N. H.

337 ACRES all in one body; most desirable location. Lowell and eight miles from Lawrence. Has been known as the "Butler Farm" for several generations. Has a good land, choice soil, cut 190 tons of fodder. A great deal of under-ground tile drain has been expended to place the land in perfect order. All needed in by a good, substantial stone wall. House, barns and two houses, all in good repair, painted and clapboarded. A never failing supply of good spring water, conveyed to the buildings and barns by means of aqueduct and hydraulic ram. The orchard contains barrels of Baldwin apples in a year. There are 30 acres of rowe, 113x80; the other, 60x rocky pasture. There are twenty acres of wood, which is valued at $20,000. Remarkably good for a summer resort; high & healthy; near to railroad; five distant cities can ride in one hour of the house. The western on the most advantageous terms. The whole will be sold to the Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston, JOHN C. WEBSTER, Hollis, Hollis, Mass., or to Mr. BURNHAM, 5 Equitable Building, Providence, R. I.

CANADA HARD-WOOD UNLEACHED ASHES

FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GROCERS.

MYRON JUDSON & STROUP, Oswego, N. Y.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

FOR INTERNAL —AND— EXTERNAL USE.

Cures Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Sore Throat, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Trouble, and Spinal Diseases. We will send free, postpaid, to all who send their address, an Illustrated Pamphlet containing information relating to the above diseases. Sold by druggists. Price 25c., 50c. and $1.00.

Sole Manufacturer BOYD'S CURE FOR SCRATCHES. Warranted a sure cure or no pay.

21 MILK ST., COR. HAWLEY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

July9-52t

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

POSITIVE BARGAINS,

Anything in the line of

FURNITURE!

Of our manufacture at

Wholesale Prices.

F. M. HOLMES FURNITURE CO.

116 Tremont Street, Boston

aug17-13

TREES SPRING PLANTING. We offer the largest and most complete general stock in the U. S. Also many Novelties. Catalogue free. Fruit & Ornamental.

ROSES 50 varieties. Dwarfs, Standards, Climbers, Moss, Tea Roses; No. 1, Fruits, 100; No. 2, Ornamentals, 100; No. 3, Strawberries; No. 4, Grapes, 100; No. 5, Shrubs & Roses, 100; No. 6, Hedge Plants, 100.

GRAPE VINES 20 varieties. Wholesale & Retail.

ELLWANGER & BARRY MT. HOPE NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, New York.

feb11-3t

ESTABLISHED 1819.

CLARENCE S. BURR,

Successor to M. J. WARD, formerly of

JAMES BOYD & SONS,

HARNESSES,

SADDLERY,

Horse Blankets,

Carriage Robes, &c.

Also, TRUNKS, BAGS and VALISES

Sole Manufacturer BOYD'S CURE FOR SCRATCHES. Warranted a sure cure or no pay.

21 MILK ST., COR. HAWLEY ST. BOSTON, MASS.

July9-52t

ESTABLISHED 1817.

KIMBALL BROTHERS,

CARIAGES!

We have the LARGEST STOCK to be found in New England, and will make SPECIAL PRICES to reduce stock.

110, 112 and 114 SUDBURY ST. BOSTON.

June18-52t

$100 REWARD!

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

FOR colic, sparvine, ringbone, cockle joints, contracted and knotted cords, curbs, splint, shoe boils, when first started, callus of all kinds; will cure in seven cases out of ten. Will relieve in every case, and will guarantee satisfaction or money refunded. This Elixir is especially adapted for Rheumatism, Cholera Morbus and Diarrhœa. Send for Circular.

4 Merimac Street, Boston, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers. jan7-52t

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT

THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co's IMPROVED

Butter Color.

EXCELS IN {STRENGTH PURITY BRIGHTNESS

Always gives a bright natural color, never turns rancid. Will not color the Buttermilk. Used by thousands of the best Creameries and Dairies. Do not allow your dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good. Tell him the BEST is what you want, and you must have Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color.

Three sizes, 25c. 50c. $1.00. For sale everywhere.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Burlington, Vt.

(33 Colors.) DIAMOND DYES

are the Purest, Cheapest, Strongest, and most Durable Dyes ever made. One 10c. package will color 1 to 4 pounds of Dress Goods, Garments, Yarn, Rags, etc. Unequalled for Feathers, Ribbons, and all Fancy Dyeing. Also Diamond Paints, for Oilcloth, Bronzing, etc. Any color Dye or Paint, with full instructions and sample card mailed for 10 cents. Sold by all Druggists

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

nov25-26teow

UNCOVERED We will print your name and address in American Agents' Directory, for only 10 cents in postage stamps; you will then receive great numbers of pictures, circulars, catalogues, books, sample works of art, circulars, magazines, lots of gum, general samples, etc., etc. UNCOVERING to you the great lists and field of the great employment and agency business. Those whose names are in this Directory often receive that which if purchased, would cost $20 or $30 cash. Thousands of men and women make large sums of money in the agency business. Tens of millions of dollars worth of goods are yearly sold through agents. This Directory is sought and used by the leading publishers, booksellers, novelty dealers, inventors and manufacturers of the United States and Europe. It is regarded as the standard Agents' Directory of the world and is relied upon as a harvest wealth of whose names appear in it. Those whose names are in it will keep posted on all the new money making things that come out, while literature will flow to them in a steady stream. The great bargains of the most reliable firms will be put before all. Agents make money in their own localities. Agents make money traveling all around. Some agents make over ten thousand dollars a year. All depends on what the agent has to sell. Few there are who know all about the business of those who employ agents; those who have this information make big money easily; those whose names are in this Directory get this information, FREE and complete. This Directory is used by all first-class firms all over the world, who employ agents. Over 1,000 such firms use it. Your name in this directory will bring you in great information and large value; thousands will through it be led to profitable work, and FORTUNE. Reader, the very best small investment you can make, is to have your name and address printed in this directory. Address, AMERICAN AGENTS' DIRECTORY, Augusta, Maine.

feb1811

SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE.

The best Farm, Garden, Poultry Yard, Lawn, School Lot, Park and Cemetery Fences and Gates. Perfect Automatic Gate. Cheapest and Neatest Iron Fences. Iron and wire Summer Houses, Lawn Furniture, and other wire work. Best Wire Stretcher and Plier. Ask dealers in hardware, or address,

SEDGWICK BROS., RICHMOND, IND.

feb18-13t

MILK FARM

TO RENT, within 8 miles of Boston. Possession given May 1, 1888. Farm contains about 100 acres—about 60 acres mowing land. Running water in buildings. Large Orchard. Barn arranged for 10 horses and 60 cows. Large and convenient dwelling. Corn, Carriage, Wagon and Poultry Buildings.

Inquire of JOHN RIDGE, 178 Devonshire St. Boston.

feb15-11t

WANTED.

BY a prac tical farmer situation as foreman, on a large farm Good reference given. Address P. O. Box 154, Charlemont, Mass

feb18-3t

WANTED.

A home on a farm for a smart, intelligent boy; American, an orphan, about twelve years of age. Address CONSIDER SOUTHWORTH, Stoughton, Mass.

feb18-4t

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX ss. Probate Court.

To the Heirs-at-Law, and others interested in the Estate of ABEL B. JONES, late of Sudbury, in said county, deceased. Greeting.

WHEREAS, ASAHEL BALCOM, executor of the will of said deceased, has presented to said Court his petition for license to sell the whole of the real estate of said deceased, except what has been assigned to the widow of said deceased, for the payment of debts, legacies, and charges of administration, and for other reasons set forth in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be holden at Cambridge, in said County, on the first Tuesday of March next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same. And said petitioner is ordered to serve this citation, by publishing the same once a week, three weeks successively, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper printed at Boston, the last publication to be two days, at least, before said Court.

Witness, GEORGE M. BROOKS, Esquire, Judge of said County, this tenth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

J. H. TYLER, Register.

feb18-3t

FARM FOR SALE,

IN ANDOVER, MASS.

The valuable Farm of the late NATHAN B. ABBOTT. It is very pleasantly situated in the south part of the town and near Phillips Academy, and convenient to Churches, Post Office and Railroad Station, and consists of a commodious Dwelling House, with Wood-Shed, Stable and Carriage House connected, with a large and very convenient Barn; all in good repair, with a good Cellar under the whole. Well arranged for keeping a large number of Hogs. A never failing supply of water, runs into the barnyard. Also an old-fashioned House and Barn, suitable for hired help, or to rent, together with 103 acres of land. All the soil is naturally or can be readily sold at the door, or at Railroad Station a mile distant. For milk or general farming, this Farm is second to none in Essex county. For particulars apply to C. C. BLUNT, Andover, Mass.

feb11-6t

FOR SALE, LARGE PASTURE

in the east part of Peterborough, N. H., on the Greenfield old road, 350 acres, more or less; well watered; well fenced; divided by stone walls; will keep a large stock. If not sold will be let. Price, $1200. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CHARLES ROBINSON, 108 Washington Street, Boston jan14-12t

LATEST IMPROVED

HORSE POWER

MACHINES!

The most satisfactory machines in the market for

Threshing and Cleaning Grain AND SAWING WOOD.

Acknowledged by all competent judges to be the most thoroughly reliable machines in the market, regarding easy draft, quantity and quality of work, and durability. Send for 48-page Pamphlet giving full description and terms, FREE. Address

A. W. GRAY'S SONS,

PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS

MIDDLETOWN SPRINGS, VT.

Exhibition and for sale by C. H. Thompson & Co., 71 Clinton St., Boston.

july2—tf

HOME STUDY Thorough and practical instruction given by mail in Book-keeping, Business Forms, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, etc. Low rates. Distance no objection. Circulars sent free. BRYANT & STRATTON'S, 423 MAIN ST., BUFFALO, N. Y. oct25-26t

FREE If you want to receive hundreds of letters, circulars, pamphlets, books, papers magazines, &c., FREE, send 10 cents (silver) and get your name in the OLD RELIABLE AGENT'S RECORD which goes all over the world. It is but a small investment which pays you well. One person received more than $500 in packages of mail from us 3 insertions. Address, jan28-13t RECORD PUB. CO., Muncie, Ind.

$3.75 STEAM COOKER FREE

We want an active and intelligent man or woman to represent us in each town. To the one who we are willing to work we promise large profits. Cooker and Outfit free. Apply at once for Terms. WILSON CASTLE & CO., Rockford, Ill.

dec26-13t

Cattle Transportation

Across the Atlantic.

THE FURNESS LINE,

To and from EUROPE.

Have excellent facilities for the carriage and conveyance of Live Stock.

	Tons.		Tons.
YORK CITY,	2,326	DURHAM CITY,	3,092
WETHERBY,	2,129	BOSPHOR CITY,	2,324
STOCKHOLM CITY,	2,686	NEWCASTLE CITY,	2,129
RITON CITY,	2,141	GOTHENBURG CITY,	2,326
BALTIMORE CITY,	2778	WASHINGTON CITY,	2,06

The above steamers have brought several thousand Fancy Cattle from Europe to America within the past few years; and have invariably landed the Stock in excellent condition. For particulars of Freight, etc., apply to C. FURNESS,

jly14-tf 130 State Street, Boston.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BENWATER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich. oct1-26t

AKRON DRAIN PIPE.

CEMENT, LIME, &c.

WALDO BROS., 68 Water Street, Boston

jan7—13t

LONGEVITY OF BIRDS.

The human race is not the only one that has the privilege of furnishing centenarians. There are several birds that have the pretention to easily reach the age which Mr. Chevreul has attained. Among the candidates for the prize of longevity, says the Eleveur, must be cited the eagle, the swan and the raven, which live for over a century. The perroquet, as well as the heron, is content to become a sexagenarian. The sparrowhawk lives to the age of forty, which is the age likewise reached by the duck and pelican. The peafowl lives to be twenty-five, the pigeon twenty, the crane twenty-four, the linnet twenty-five, the goldfinch fifteen, the lark thirteen, the blackheaded warbler fifteen, the blackbird twelve, the canary bird twenty-four, the pheasant fifteen, the thrush ten, the domestic cock ten, the red thrush twelve, and the wren three.

AN ANCESTRAL WEDDING.

A more ludicrous example of overdoing the craze for ancestors could hardly be found than this marriage announcement in a New York Journal:

Miss Katharine Taylor Winthrop, daughter of Robert Winthrop, a descendant of the famous Governor Winthrop, of Massachusetts, to Hamilton Fish Kean, a descendant of Alexander Hamilton, last Thursday, in Grace Church, by Bishop Potter, assisted by, etc., etc.

It would be well to establish a custom of being an ancestor one's self,—like Lemuel Barker.

DOWN ON BONES.

There is a woman in Defiance, O., who is quite out of her proper sphere. She should make a study of the culture craze now raging in various parts of the defenceless Back Bay and come East. The other day she sent the following note to the teacher who has her nine little ones in charge:—

"Deer Cir, you will plese not learn my children enneything more about that fizzyology stuff. I do not think it is purty to talk to children about their Skiliton and Bones and I won't have it. I want my children raised nice. You can learn them to speak grammer and talk korrect, but I do not desire them to know they have such things as bones. Plese let them come home befote the fizzyology class begins to talk.—

"JANE SIPLER."

Two great enemies—Hood's Sarsaparilla and impure blood. The latter is utterly defeated by the peculiar medicine.

—The ice in the river at Appleton, Wisconsin, is fifty-two inches in thickness. Is the North Pole coming nearer?

A traveller stopping at a hotel in Elko, California, left $5,000 under his pillow when he went away. He discovered his loss three days later, went back and found it where he left it though two diff-rent men had slept there since. Moral, always look under your pillow.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgusting everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

SEEDS GIVEN AWAY! A package of Mixed Flower Seeds (300 kinds), with PARK'S FLORAL GUIDE, all for two stamps New Flowers, new engravings, vein with floral hints. Everybody delighted. Tell all your friends. Send now.

feb19-2t G. W. PARK, Fanettsburg, Pa.

NEW BUSINESS CENTERS.—The building of railroads in a new and fertile country creates many new towns, affording excellent business opportunities. Particulars regarding openings in Montana, Minnesota and Dakota will be sent upon application to C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.

CARRIAGES

Of all Descriptions.

We are now thoroughly supplied with a large and varied stock of fine Carriages, consisting of the Celebrated Tweedale Phaeton, Landaulets, Victorias and Goddard style, Corning Buggies of our own special manufacture. Of these we can speak, as we know that in every particular they are the finest which can be made by any one, whether they have a reputation or not.

We have also a large collection of Light and Heavy Carriages of the best New England and New York builders. These we have not the least hesitation in warranting as of the finest, as we purchase from none but the best builders, which our long experience has enabled us to determine, and we carry nothing but first and second grades.

We are thus in a position to furnish our customers with the finest carriages at reasonable prices, as we endeavor to sell for a small profit.

S. A. STEWART & CO.

Carriage Manufacturers and Dealers.

118 & 120 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.

BAUGH'S PURE RAW BONE MEAL. also $25 PHOSPHATE

Send for Prices, Samples and Circulars.

BAUGH & SONS CO., Bks., Philadelphia.

feb4-52t

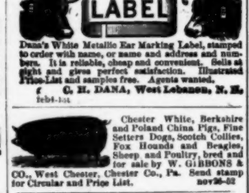
REPAIRS ANY PART for any Mowing Machine, Horse Rake sold by any Dealer. Show this to your Hardware Dealer or send us, express paid, the broken part to be duplicated. Circulars free.

The Whitman & Barnes Mfg Co., BOSTON, MASS.

dec21-52t

WANTED IMMEDIATELY LADIES to work for a wholesale house on Needlework at their houses, (Rent any distance.) Good pay can be made. Everything furnished. Please address Artistic Needlework Co., 158 8th St., New York.

nov15-13t



Dana's White Metallic Ear Marking Label, stamped to order with name, or name and address and numbers. Sits flat, clinches, does not pull through the ear, gives perfect satisfaction. Illustrated Price-List and samples free. Agents wanted.

C. H. DANA, West Lebanon, N. H.

feb4-1m

Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs, Fine Setters Dogs, Scotch Collies, Fox Hounds and Beagles, Sheep and Poultry, bred and for sale by W. GIBBONS & SON, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for Circular and Price List. nov26-52

HOLSTEIN-FRESIANS.

Largest and Best Herd in New England.

We are now offering some of the best heifers coming two years old, and due to calve next Spring, that have ever been sold in the country. Also some bull calves from our best cows that are first-class animals. Prices moderate. Visitors welcome. Come and examine this herd before you buy.

Lake View Farm, NORTH ANDOVER, MASS.

W. A. RUSSELL, Proprietor.

J. C. POOR, Manager. jan7tf

The Triumph Steam Generator

Indispensible for Farmers, Milkmen, Hotel Keepers, Butchers, Stable Keepers, Laundrymen, Florists, Poultry Fanciers, for Heating Offices and Small Dwellings.

Safe, Durable and Economical.

EDWARD C. STEVENS, General Agent, Clinton Mass.

feb11-8t

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHAS. A. HOWLAND, Pres. and Treas WM. H. FAY, Secretary.

BOSTON OFFICE, No. 27 STATE STREET.

Local Agents in every town.

Cash Fund, April 1, 1886.....$500,891.50
Amount at Risk.....$60,871,344.00
Surplus over Re-Insurance.....$292,703.00
Required for Re-Insurance.....$216,170.50
14 Dividends, 90 per cent. on 5 years; 40 per. cent. on 3 years; 35 per cent. on all others.

dec24-52w

SMITH AMERICAN ORGAN & PIANO CO. BOSTON, MASS.

Established 35 years. Everywhere recognized as standard instruments. New and Elegant designs. Fully Warranted. Catalogues Free.

FACTORY AND WAREROOMS, Tremont St., opposite Waltham St. BOSTON.

mch19-26t-eow

$250 EVERY MONTH. 1,000 LIVE AGENTS WANTED to sell a beautiful SATIN-LINED CASKET OF SILVERWARE, 44 pieces, Free. Write for it. DELAWARE SILVER CO., 16 Murray St., New York. aug25-13t-eow

The Favorite

Medicine for Throat and Lung Difficulties has long been, and still is, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, and Asthma; soothes irritation of the Larynx and Fauces; strengthens the Vocal Organs; allays soreness of the Lungs; prevents Consumption, and, even in advanced stages of that disease, relieves Coughing and induces Sleep. There is no other preparation for diseases of the throat and lungs to be compared with this remedy.

"My wife had a distressing cough, with pains in the side and breast. We tried various medicines, but none did her any good until I got a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which has cured her. A neighbor, Mrs. Glenn, had the measles, and the cough was relieved by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have no hesitation in recommending this

Cough Medicine

to every one afflicted."—Robert Horton, Foreman *Headlight*, Morrilton, Ark.

"I have been afflicted with asthma for forty years. Last spring I was taken with a violent cough, which threatened to terminate my days. Every one pronounced me in consumption. I determined to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Its effects were magical. I was immediately relieved and continued to improve until entirely recovered."—Joel Bullard, Guilford, Conn.

"Six months ago I had a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, brought on by an incessant cough which deprived me of sleep and rest. I tried various remedies, but obtained no relief until I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A few bottles of this medicine cured me."—Mrs. E. Coburn, 19 Second st., Lowell, Mass.

"For children afflicted with colds, coughs, sore throat, or croup, I do not know of any remedy which will give more speedy relief than Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I have found it, also, invaluable in cases of Whooping Cough."—Ann Lovejoy, 1257 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

LF Jan7.52t

FARMERS ATTENTION!

We have some strains of Seeds that are particularly worthy your consideration

THOMPSON'S INVINCIBLE EARLY PEAS

Surpass all others. It is earlier, a heavier cropper, and matures more evenly.

THOMPSON'S SELECTED CROSBY SWEET CORN.

The very best early Dwarf. Ears low set. Commands highest price in market.

THOMPSON'S DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE ONION.

This is our own selection of Barker's famous strain, and is without an equal.

THOMPSON'S BOSTON MARKET CELERY.

Many of our customers of last season have already called and ordered a supply of this grand strain for the coming Spring.

OUR STOCK OF VEGETABLE SEEDS IS UNEXCELLED,

And we have no Competitors in Low Prices.

HAND-MADE HOT-BED MATS.

Farmers who use UNLEACHED HARDWOOD ASHES will please secure our prices before buying elsewhere. We can make it an object.

C. H. THOMPSON & CO.

SEEDSMEN,

Warehouses, 71 to 79 Clinton, 80 and 82 South Market Streets, BOSTON, MASS.

Those who plant seeds can save money by buying now. New seeds just arrived. feb18-1t

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

FOR SALE BY AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN.

Since 1865 this fertilizer has proved like Farm-yard manure good for any crop, on any soil, in any climate.

Try it alongside or brands which advertise attractive "valuations," and see if the latter even equal it in their effect on the soil Any farmer may thus learn to his own satisfaction the doubtful value of "commercial valuations," as against the agricultural value of good fertiliser.

Apply for Pamphlets, etc., to

GLIDDEN & CURTIS, GENERAL SELLING AGENTS, BOSTON, MASS.

PACIFIC GUANO COMPANY.

feb26-tf

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

[COPYRIGHT, 1887.]

Are You Sick?

Do you feel dull, languid, low-spirited, lifeless, and indescribably miserable, both physically and mentally; experience a sense of fullness or bloating after eating, or of "oneness," or emptiness of stomach in the morning, tongue coated, bitter or bad taste in mouth, irregular appetite, dizziness, frequent headaches, blurred eyesight, "floating specks" before the eyes, nervous prostration or exhaustion, irritability of temper, hot flushes, alternating with chilly sensations, sharp, biting, transient pains here and there, cold feet, drowsiness after meals, wakefulness, or disturbed and unrefreshing sleep, constant, indescribable feeling of dread, or of impending calamity?

If you have all, or any considerable number of these symptoms, you are suffering from that most common of American maladies—Bilious Dyspepsia, or Torpid Liver, associated with Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. The more complicated your disease has become, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. No matter what stage it has reached, DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY will subdue it, if taken according to directions for a reasonable length of time, unless other complications multiply and Consumption of the Lungs, Skin Diseases, Heart Disease, Rheumatism, Kidney Disease, or other grave maladies are quite liable to set in and, sooner or later, induce a fatal termination.

DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY acts powerfully upon the Liver, and through that great blood-purifying organ, cleanses the system of all blood-taints and impurities, from whatever cause arising. It is equally efficacious in acting upon the Kidneys, and other excretory organs, cleansing, strengthening, and healing their diseases. As an appetizing restorative tonic, it promotes digestion and nutrition, thereby building up both flesh and strength. In malarial districts, its wonderful medicine has gained great celebrity in curing Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, and kindred diseases.

BILIOUS ATTACK. DAVID G. LOWE, Esq., of *St. Agathe, Manitoba, Canada*, says: "About one year ago, being troubled with a terrible bilious attack, flattering of the heart, poor rest at night, etc., I commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and derived the very highest benefit therefrom."

MALARIAL FEVER. Mrs. MOLLIE E. TAILOR, of *Cannelton, Ind.*, writes: "I think the 'Golden Medical Discovery' is the best medicine in the world. I gave it to my little girl and it cured her of the malarial fever."

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

LIVER DISEASE. Mrs. ELIZABETH J. BURNHAM, of *Sidney, Ohio*, writes: "My little boy was so afflicted with liver trouble and other disease that our family physician said he could not live. In fact, we all thought so, I gave him Dr. Pierce's Pellets and they saved his life. We have also used the 'Golden Medical Discovery' for throat and bronchial trouble, and found such perfect relief that we can also recommend it very highly."

LIVER DISEASE. Mrs. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

SICK HEADACHE. A. B. WEAVER, Esq., of *256 Bouck Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.*, writes: "I can say I used your 'Golden Medical Discovery' in my family, and desire to testify to the great relief afforded by it in cases of sick headache. As a children's remedy, for coughs and colds, I have likewise found it all that could be desired, its employment having uniformly availed to promptly check any attacks of that kind.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY. Mrs. MELISSA ATWATER, of *Steuben, Washington Co., Maine*, says: "I was afflicted with dyspepsia, nervous and general debility, for which I took your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Favorite Prescription,' six bottles of each. The result was some two years ago. It cured me so that I have not had a sick day since. I had been in very poor health for a number of years, and took much medicine from physicians, but received no benefit from them."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and healthy health and vigor will be established.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures all humors, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence.

Virulent blood-poisons are, by its use, robbed of their terrors. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, "White Swellings," Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

A medicine possessing the power to cure such inveterate blood and skin diseases as the following testimonia, portrays, must certainly be credited with possessing properties capable of curing any and all skin and blood diseases, for none are more obstinate or difficult of cure than Salt-rheum.

SALT-RHEUM AND RHEUMATISM. "COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 18th, 1887. WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Gentlemen*—For several years I have felt it to be my duty to give to you the facts in relation to the complete cure of a most aggravated case of salt-rheum, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' An esteemed lady relative of mine had been a great sufferer from salt-rheum for upwards of forty years. The disease was most distressing in her hands, causing the skin to crack open and bleed, and also at the joints and between the fingers. She was obliged to protect the raw flesh by means of bandages, gloves, salves, etc., and has had no return of either salt-rheum or rheumatism. The 'Discovery' seems to have entirely eradicated the salt-rheum from her system, she is now over eighty years old, and very healthy for one of such extreme age.

I have written this letter, of which you can make any use you see fit, hoping that some sufferer from salt-rheum might chance to read it and obtain relief by using your 'Golden Medical Discovery' or 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets.' Words are inadequate to express the gratitude we feel for the wonderful benefit my family, and seeing that it was essentially a blood-purifier, I immediately recommenced to use it on my child's head, which was suffering from salt-rheum. She commenced taking it at once, and took one bottle, but seemed to be no better. However, I realized that it would take a little time for any medicine to effect a change for the better, and encouraged her to continue. She then purchased a half-a-dozen bottles, and before these had all been used she began to notice an improvement in the scurf. After taking about a dozen bottles she was entirely cured. Her hands were perfectly well and as smooth and healthy as a child's. Her general health was also greatly improved; the rheumatism entirely left her, and the catarrh was almost cured, so that it ceased to be much annoyance. She has enjoyed excellent health ever since, say to this,

The Poet's Corner.

THE LOST KISS.

BY JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

I put the half-written poem,
While the pen idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on, "Had I words to complete it,
Who'd read it, or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway,
And the faint, smothered laugh in the hall,
And the eerie-low lisp on the silence,
Cry up to me over it all.

So I gather it up—where was broken
The tear-faded thread of my theme,
Telling how, as one night I sat writing,
A fairy broke in on my dream,
A little inquisitive fairy—
My own little girl, with the gold
Of the sun in her hair, and the dewy
Blue eyes of the fairies of old.

'Twas the dear little girl that I scolded—
"For was it a moment like this,"
I said, "when she knew I was busy,
To come romping in for a kiss?
Come rowdying up from her mother
And clamoring there at my knee
For 'one 'ittle kiss for my dolly
And one 'ittle uzzer for me?'"

God pity the heart that repelled her
And the cold hand that turned her away!
And take from the lips that denied her
This answerless prayer of to-day!
Take, Lord, from my mem'ry forever
That pitiful sob of despair,
And the patter and trip of the little bare feet
And the one piercing cry on the stair!

I put by the half-written poem,
While the pen idly trailed in my hand,
Writes on, "Had I words to complete it,
Who'd read it, or who'd understand?"
But the little bare feet on the stairway,
And the faint, smothered laugh in the hall,
And the eerie-low lisp on the silence,
Cry up to me over it all.

Ladies' Department.

THE CAPTAIN'S LESSON.

BY HON. KATHERINE SCOTT.

[The Quiver.]

"Life is not only play,
But school-days to us all; the world is not our holiday."

The afternoon sun was making Rake School scorching, and Mrs. Ellis was longing quite as much as her scholars for the church clock to chime four.

She was ashamed of the number of times she had looked at it, and at the first preliminary creak which heralded the strike she rang her bell, and opened the harmonium for the usual hymn.

The children were all on their feet in an instant, and the necessary banging of desks and clatter of putting away slates was speedily got through.

"Hymn beginning—
"'We are but little children weak,'"
gave out Mrs. Ellis, and the children started. The harmonium groaned as harmoniums are wont to do, and the children, tired and hot, sang so wanderingly that the last line of the third verse,

"A weary war to wage with sin,"

sounded very weary indeed.

Mrs Ellis's back was to the door, so she did not hear the click of the handle, and was startled by a man's melodious voice—

"When deep within our swelling hearts;"

and louder and cheerily came—

"Then we may stay the angry blow,
Then we may check the hasty word,
Give gentle answers back again,
And fight a battle for our Lord."

The children were all attention now, and every little face was watching the singer, and carried on by his voice.

It was "The Captain," and it was thoughts of the Captain which had made the afternoon school so interminably long to both mistress and scholars.

He had keen blue eyes and a very freckled face, and he was standing now just inside the door in his undress uniform, with his cap in his hand. He stepped forward as the hymn ended.

"Mrs. Ellis, I've just looked in to say good-bye to you and the children. We're off to-morrow, you know."

"Yes, Captain, so we heard, and we wondered if we should get sight of you again."

"Oh! I couldn't go without that; besides, you know, I have some treasures to deposit safely at the Rectory," and the Captain's smiling face was clouded for a moment, and then he looked round cheerily.

"Little ones and big ones, I am off to Egypt to-morrow, and I've come in to wish you good-bye, and to leave you all my good wishes and this advice. Be obedient, be brave, be tender. You know I am off because my Queen and my country send me, and I shall have a lot of hard work to do before I see you again, if God bring me safely back, but by God's help I *will* do it, for it is my profession, which I am bound to follow; and you girls, you have a lot of work to do too, so don't you shirk it, dawdling over your copies and your spelling, and getting out of temper with your needles and your thread, and grumbling over a bit of scrubbing and hard work; remember that 'courage to dare and the courage to bear' are one and the same, so don't you big girls cry over the newspapers when you read of brave deeds, and sulk when your mistresses give you a few hard words and a bit of hard work. And, my children, be tender to one another; let all those hands be tender, let all those tongues speak gently. And remember that I in Egypt, and you in this dear home, are all in one Captain's keeping, all in His army, so we must *bear all, do* all for 'Jesus' sake.' Good-bye, Mrs. Ellis; good-bye, good-bye!" The Captain was off as suddenly as he had come in, and the children dispersed in rather a subdued mood. The Captain was the Vicar's son, and his visits to the village were always hailed with delight, for he came like a fresh bracing breeze, and left a healthy cheerfulness behind him which seemed to put new life into everyone. This time he was leaving the best part of his own life behind, and there was a general sympathy for the old Vicar and the Captain's mother, but very specially for the sunny-haired young wife and the baby girl who was just learning to toddle. Mrs. Ellis was pouring out her husband's tea with rather a grave face that hot afternoon, and Mr. Ellis himself was very silent.

"John, did you have the Captain in at your school this afternoon? and what did he say to you and your boys?" John seemed very much preoccupied by the sugar at the bottom of his cup.

"Eh! what, my dear? The Captain? Oh, yes, we did have him. But come now, Annie, you're not given to feminine curiosity, and I shall not tell you what he said to me and my boys, nor ask what he said to you and your girls. Depend upon it, if you and yours practise what he preached, and I and my boys do the same, you'll find out in due time what it was. Not that the Captain's few brave words can be called preaching, but they are like a trumpet-call to rouse us."

"True, they are indeed! and I'll ask no more, but try and *do* my part;" and Mrs. Ellis smiled at her husband from behind her teapot and was silent.

At last Mr. Ellis remarked—

"There's a chance of seeing the Captain with his detachment of the regiment to-morrow morning."

"The Captain and his soldiers?" inquired Mrs. Ellis eagerly. "Oh! I shall like to see that! What time will it be, John?"

"Most likely about nine in the morning, but he wasn't sure. I should like to see him myself, and I'd have gone to Portsmouth if I could have left the school. But there! I'm forgetting the first line of the Captain' lesson," and John rose, with a sigh and a laugh.

The nine o'clock school-bell was just giving its concluding "tings" next morning, when wafted on the fresh breeze came the strains of "The girl I left behind me," and down the hill past the Rectory, along the flat bit of road by the school, was heard the tramp, tramp of the soldiers, the Captain and his men. Every window in the little street had an outstretched head and hands; handkerchiefs and aprons were waving; not a boy in the place but was following, and Mr. Ellis stood scholarless at his gate.

Mrs. Ellis and her flock rushed out in time to have a nod from the Captain and a farewell look from the bright, kind face, and then the sharp turn in the Portsmouth road hid them from sight, the music died away, and the excited little faces looked very blank indeed.

Mrs. Ellis's eyes were full of tears as she shaded them from the bright morning sunshine in the vain endeavor to catch another glimpse, and then turned into the school, which to mistress and scholars at that moment looked exceedingly dull and prosaic.

She let the little tongues go for a while, and then the usual routine of lessons had to be gone through, leaving, as she thought would be best, any reminder of the Captain's farewell words till the close of school. The afternoon brought some "half-timers," who went out to little places in the morning and to school in the afternoon, and as it happened, these gave Mrs. Ellis an "opening" for her little discourse.

One girl from the Rectory and one from the little village shop, had very red eyes, and Ella Smith from the Rectory kept up so much chattering that Mrs. Ellis had to call her to order in stern tones. School ended, she began with rather a quaver in her voice at the thought of the cheery face here yesterday, and the aching blank at the Rectory home to-day.

"Now, girls, you remember the Captain's last words to us yesterday. I want you each to try and carry them out—not to-day only, but every day. Please God, he will be back again amongst us by-and-by, and you know he will expect to find us each improved in some way, and each doing all 'for Jesus' sake;'" and Mrs. Ellis's voice was reverently lowered.

"Oh! please, ma'am," began Ella, "I have been thinking so much of the Captain to-day! I'm sure I've hardly been able to attend in school this afternoon."

"That you certainly have not, Ella," said Mrs. Ellis rather sarcastically.

"And this morning, ma'am, I cried till I felt quite ill, and missus she said I wasn't fit to take the little girl out, and I had to go and wash-up instead."

"And served you quite right too, Ella. I am ashamed of you! You at the Rectory, too! the very place where you ought to have tried most to be of use, crying and giving way like that! Child, you forget *your* duty to-day."

"Oh! ma'am, but just think what my feelings were, seeing the Captain come and say good-bye to missus and the Vicar and the old lady."

"Feelings, indeed! why were *your* feelings to be thought of to-day? You've missed the very point of the Captain's lesson, if you've not understood that he meant you to serve faithfully *always*, forgetting yourself."

"Well, I did feel it a privilege to be in the house, and I did do my very best the last few days while the Captain was there; and he said to missus he hoped I was going to do well and be a comfort to her."

"And because no one saw you to-day you neglected the plain work set before you, and missed being of use. I am ashamed of you, Ella!"

"Please, ma'am," began Katie Duncan from the shop, "it would be easier to be good if our work was not every day the same, and if we could now and then do some great thing that everybody would hear about, like they hear about the soldiers:"

Mrs. Ellis turned more gently to Kate's wistful face, and a remembrance of the shop, with its peculiar mixed-up smell of calico, and candles, and soap, and cheese, and sugar, and the old shopkeeper and his fat wife, and errands here and there, and orphaned Katie grinding on in the same round every day, made her voice soft as she answered—

"Child, child! we all have visions of glory, and a very paltry sort of glory it often is! Try and remember that each man's, woman's, and child's work is given to each by God, and do it all, in sight of man or out of sight, for Jesus' sake, and you will by degrees find what true glory is."

* * * * * * *

The months had passed, and on a November Sunday the sun was struggling through the frosty London fog into a little room in one of the streets off Piccadilly, where lay the Captain. The pale gleams fell on the golden plaits of the Captain's little wife as, seated by the window, Bible in hand, she bent her head listeningly.

A plane-tree outside, with still a few leaves clinging to it, a black wall, and the back of an hotel, made up the view. The sun was doing its best to brighten it up, and suddenly fell full on the Captain's face, which at that moment was just where she did not wish it to go. But the Captain's ears were quicker than hers, and the distant murmur which had been puzzling her for some minutes had woke him, and lighted up his face before the sun reached it. The murmur was now a roar, a roar of cheering—swelling along Piccadilly, coming nearer and nearer.

"Some more of our brave fellows arrived! I wish you could see them, Elsie."

"Women laugh when they can, and weep when they will," might have been reversed for the Captain's wife as the roll of sound came clearer on the air, filling her heart with tears, while her face was brighter than the sunshine as she answered, "*One* brave fellow is enough for me!"

Battles are fought and won in dingy, out-of-the-way corners, more lifelong scars made than the world ever knows of, and rays of glory stream where human eyes see only furrows and wrinkles.

The Captain was fighting a fierce battle in his London lodging that Sunday morning, and winning, and the Captain's wife was fighting and winning too. Down Piccadilly marched the bronzed, thin soldiers, followed by crowds; the cheers came clear in the comparative quiet of the Sunday streets, and at last slowly died away. The two remained silent, till at last the Captain said gently—

"'Thanks be unto God, who giveth us the victory through Jesus Christ, our Lord.'" He was not thinking of any earthly battle at that moment. Only that Divine Captain who was made perfect through suffering knew what two hearts had gone through in that half-hour, and what a struggle of will had been met and ended! No more marches, no more sharing of triumphs with the soldiers he loved, no medals or decorations—probably not even an early death, but a lifelong imprisonment to a sick-couch! The Captain had been invalided home a short while before, and the doctors had given their verdict during this past week. This quiet Sunday morning, when all that might have been seemed swept before them, the meaning of it had been faced, and those few words were all that was said; but Elsie knew what they meant; knew that the next day's homeward journey to the little village would be a victorious march, and that the altered life was not to be a mournful one.

And, truly, while the beautiful sight was going on in London of the troops before the Queen—the thick fog enveloping all the splendor of uniforms and flags and decorations, and then suddenly lifting like a curtain, while the sun shone its brightest on the scene—in Rake School there was a beautiful sight too, and the sun shone even more brilliantly than on the Queen's Review!

Outside was a green archway decked with flags, and inside wreaths of green and bright autumn leaves and late chrysanthemums, and at the end of the room a large "Welcome Home," under which, on a couch, was the Captain, holding a reception.

Every soul in the place was there, and all eager to get a word from him. The Captain's smiling little wife and Mrs. Ellis presided over a long tea-table, and Mr. Ellis and his boys assisted. The Captain had a bright word for each and all, and, spite of his wasted look, the old bracing tone was the same. Even pale-faced Katie Duncan went home with a glad heart, for had not the Captain remarked, "Well, I hear some of you girls have been as much in the wars as I have, and have come out with flying colors. Courage, Katie; you are a good bit higher in the ranks than when I last saw you!"

Old Mrs. Dyer, who was not so very old either, but always ill and suffering, had a warm grip, and felt she could bear her aches better with the Captain's kindly words. Well, Mrs. Dyer, I have been put into the same regiment as you now! I only hope I may carry my new standard as cheerily as you do yours." Some of the boys were a little cloudy in their looks, and kept aloof; something troubled them, and the Captain's quick ears soon caught it:—

"I say, Joe, it would have been far grander if the Captain had been at the review to-day, and getting a medal."

"I was just thinking so; if he'd been wounded, now, and got some reward!"

"Far more glory about it," said a third, "than just lying there like any other sick man!"

John Ellis also heard, and turned with a pained look to silence the group, but the Captain's victory had been very complete, for there was no look of pain on his face, only an amused and quiet smile.

"It's the old story, Ellis; a little bit of outside glory! and it's no wonder they think so; but if I can help them by my shattered life to see that there are more ways to glory than one, and that the victory over sin and self is the highest, then it won't be in vain that I lie on this thing for the rest of my days!"

KINDLY TACT.

It would be hard to afford a stronger evidence of being well bred than of a society leader who had among her dinner guests one evening a relative from a distant rural district, who though refined and well educated, knew but little of society ways and manners. Soon after the dainty finger-bowls were placed on the table the rustic visitor took up the bowl and drank from it. The hostess observed it, and showed admirable tact a moment after by drinking from her own bowl, thus sparing her guest the mortification which might otherwise have resulted. Another case where generous consideration and tact was shown was where a well-known lady of Boston was traveling in Europe not long since. She went to London for only a day or two for the sole purpose of seeing a friend who, by the way, belonged to the nobility. When strongly urged to meet a few friends at dinner next evening she declined, and on being pressed for a good reason was frank enough to say that she had with her no suitable dress for such an occasion, but only a black silk. "Wear your black silk and I will wear one, too, so you may feel quite at ease," said the hostess, and a promise was given to be present. What was the surprise of the Boston lady, on entering the drawing-room, to find all the ladies in black silk gowns. Lady Dash had written her guests requesting them to "wear black silk."—[Boston Courier.

THE WHITE DAYS OF WINTER.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER, in Public Ledger.

The white days of winter, darling,
When softly the snow-flakes fall,
Till a royal garment of ermine
Folds tenderly over all.
Field and hillock and valley,
Hushed in the sweetest sleep,
For the snow comes down from our Father,
His loving charge to keep.

Under the snow-robe, darling,
There is wonderful brooding heat,
That is taking care of the daisies,
And saving the next year's wheat.
And we'd have no flowers, dearest,
When the spring's green days come back,
If the white days did not bring us
The feathery flakes in their track.

The swift, white day, my darling,
When the sleigh-bells' merry chime
Is echoing o'er the roadway,
Is the fun and frolic time.
But the still white eve, my dearest,
Is sweeter to you and me,
When we have the song and story,
And the prayer at the mother's knee.

Our little home, my darling,
Oh! whatever wind may blow,
The South with its quiver of sunbeams,
The North with its flakes of snow.
Our little home, my dearest,
Is under the dear Lord's care,
And we fear no ill nor sorrow,
Lovingly sheltered there.

A FAMOUS BLUE-COAT BOY.

Being the Story of Charles Lamb as Boy and Man.

AMANDA B. HARRIS, in the Grammar School Interstate Monthly.

That good boy-king of England, the sixth Edward, half-brother of Elizabeth, went to church one day, and listened to a sermon probably two hours long, from the bishop who had the right to preach to royalty. Bishop Ridley had waited for this opportunity, and now invited the attention of his stripling hearer to the needs of the London poor; and Edward, who had a tender heart, and was a thoughtful lad, was so worried over what he heard, that after service he sent for the preacher to come to his own private room, where "in spite of his teeth," he made him sit down and keep his hat on, which were things not allowable in a subject, and they had a long talk together. The result was that a generous arrangement was made by which a certain number (a great number) of poor children were to be taken care of and educated; and the "glorious charity" was to be continued on and on. Only two days after he had signed the charter, Edward died—being not quite sixteen years old—but the charity was destined to live.

Everybody has heard of it—the "Blue Coat School," at Christ's hospital, on the site of what was once the "Grey Friars," from the body of monks who had a convent there. The boys of the school used to wear a queer uniform—I am not certain about it now; a dark blue cloth garment, partly tunic, partly gown, with a girdle about the waist; yellow worsted stockings; and a small flat cap of black worsted; besides these there was a sleeveless undercoat called a "yellow" and a band around the neck; and they looked as if they had stepped out of a book of costumes. One who saw them in the street and did not know who they were and why they dressed so, would be at a loss to tell what age of the world or what part of it they belonged to; whether they were little old men in girls' clothes, or little old women in boys' clothes; whether they were old or young; whether they were masquerading, or what they were out in broad day-light for with such things on. They have always been known as "Blue Coat boys"; and two great names in the world of books have helped to make the charity school famous, for Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb were "Blue Coat boys"—and not ashamed of it.

At the gate of Christ's hospital one day in October 100 years ago, there stood a new scholar, timidly hanging back, and hardly daring to raise his eyes to the face of the porter who answered the summons of the great clanging iron knocker. He was only seven years old, and very small of his age; sickly looking, with a slim little body and mere spindles of legs and arms. But he had beautiful brown eyes full of intelligence, and a pleasant smile, which made the face of sweetness, so that any one who looked at him felt that he was winning and lovable. He had hold of the hand of the gentleman who had brought him there, and the thin fingers clung to it like a bird's claws as he was led in and presented to the great school dignitaries as the "son of John Lamb, scrivener, and Elizabeth, his wife."

The little fellow's name was Charles; years later; when he began to write the quaintest essays that were ever read, he took for signature the modest, musical one of "Elia;" and he has always since been as well known by that as by his own. Besides his other physical infirmities and disadvantages, he had one which was an embarrassment to him his life long—he was never sure of speaking a single sentence without stuttering. Such a puny shy creature had not much chance in a school of hundreds of rough boys; but he stayed there until his fifteenth year receiving all the education he ever had; and from Christ's hospital he soon passed to the India house as clerk, where perched on a high stool with columns of figures before him, he worked with few holidays and on a small salary, at "the drudgery of the desk" for the next thirty-three years.

A hard life that, one of privations; but the worst is to be told. When he was barely twenty-one, his beloved only sister, ten years older, in a fit of insanity caught up a case-knife and stabbed their mother to the heart; and the poor father began to lose his mind. Charles positively refused to have his sister kept in an asylum; he said he would almost be ready "to burn by slow fires" before he would allow it; and for thirty-five years he took care of her, until his death, or, they took care of one another, in the tenderest and most devoted companionship. She was always liable to fits of insanity, and whenever the two went away on a journey they took a strait jacket with them. Both understood the symptoms when one was coming on, and then they would mournfully set off for the asylum, where she remained until it was over. One of the saddest things in his biography is where a friend tells about meeting brother and sister one day, going there hand in hand, and both weeping bitterly.

Mary Lamb has been described by those who knew her intimately as a woman of uncommonly good sense (which her occasional insanity does not seem to have affected), a fine classical scholar, with the delicate taste and humor and rare sort of culture which her brother had; a quiet, but very observant person; a pleasant voiced, well-bred English gentlewoman—we all understand what that means—with brown eyes and a smile as winning as his, and a true kind heart. She was a very precious and most congenial companion to him; he called her his "prop," his "ever present and inalienable friend;" he looked to her for counsel saying "she is older and wiser and better than me;" and during those times of temporary separation he was lost without her. "One does not make a household," he wrote, "and I am in despair." Though his life was never free from anxieties, the two had a vast deal of comfort together. Charles Lamb would be lovable, if for no other reason, because of that loving heart of his for her, and tender solicitude for her all his days. It is so sweet that we almost forget the pain that went with it. We can overlook his faults too—how small they seem in the light of his good will to men, his charity, his gentle humanities, and above all his filial and brotherly devotion! "Oh, my friend," he wrote to Coleridge "cultivate the filial feelings! and let no man think himself released from the kind charities of relationship; these shall give him peace at the last."

Lamb's first appearance as an author was in a thin volume of poems while he was quite a young man; and he always had a partiality for his "bantlings" in verse, and his tragedies, but it was the Essays of Elia which gave his name to literature. These are what everybody who can appreciate him at all turns to and lingers over, and what the world will always know him by. There is nothing to compare them with, because there was but one Charles Lamb. He was a quaint, odd, whimsical being, with a head full of antiquated lore out of the poets and early dramatists, with spirits as nimble as Shakespeare's Ariel, loving all sorts of conceits, and his essays and letters are a kind the like of which can nowhere else be found; as unique as they are captivating.

Never was such drollery, never was such quips and quirks and exquisite nonsense, such a play upon words, such gambols and friskiness, with such perfect finish and such charm; to those who catch his little subtleties it is delicious. The finest, airiest humor flashes about like chain lightning. It is a kind of slight-of-hand in language; a trick of the imagination taking shape in sentences. He made much out of little, and gave a twist and a turn to everything; this is especially the case in his letters, which every lover of essays is sure to read. Sometimes he runs into a rhapsody and cannot say enough, but goes on crowding words and epithets upon one another, as whenever he writes about the delights of London—he was London born, and professed to hate the country:—

"Like the town mouse, that had tasted a little of urbane maners, I long to be nibbling my own cheese by my dear self, without mousetraps and timetraps. By my new plan I shall be as airy up four pair of stairs as in the country; and in a garden in the midst of enchanting, more than Mohammedan paradise, London . . Oh! her lamps of a night! her rich goldsmiths, print-shops, toy-shops, mercers, hardware men, pastry cooks! St. Paul's churchyard! the Strand! Exeter Change! Charing Cross, with the man upon a black horse! . . All the streets and pavements are pure gold, I warrant you."

Lamb loved old friends, old associations, and old books. His volumes were few, but he knew them almost by heart; "contented with little, yet wishing for more," was his motto, applied here as well as in his other economies, and he picked up at book stalls his favorite authors, sometimes, in a "detestable state of preservation," hugged them (literally) and pored over them, till perhaps his own thoughts were flavored with that odor of antiquity.

It is not quite easy to select for a young person the essays which will be the best introduction to Lamb. But almost first should come "Barbara S——," that little gem of a story, with that lovely little moral to it, tucked in so neatly at the close; and next should come "Mackery End," the Bridget of which, so subtly portrayed, was the affectionate Charles's equally loving sister, Mary Lamb herself; and then that refined, tender, pathetic one on "Dream Children," where more of the family history comes in—one of the choicest things he wrote, with the little ones of his fancy creeping about him to hear about their great-grandmother Field, who lived in a great house in Norfolk. "Old China," is out of the same dainty web of family recollections, with Bridget's face lighting it up, and such an ecstatic joy in the blue teacups: "And do now just look at that merry little Chinese waiter holding an umbrella big enough for a bed-tester over the head of that pretty, insipid, half-Madonnaish chit of a lady in that very blue summer-house." Is it not tempting?

"The Praise of Chimney Sweepers" is all London; and the two on "Christ's Hospital" give contradictory but very racy accounts of a boy's life there. It was Lamb's delight to mystify his friends; and it needed one who knew him well to say in which he gave his actual opinion of that great charity school. But of all the essays, there is no other with such a flavor as "A Dissertation upon Roast Pig." How Lamb must have enjoyed writing it! You can almost taste the "crackling" and smell the savory odor—he makes it as savory as an oven at Christmas, if it is pig. If it were only turkey now! But then we should not have had the Chinese story of the swine-herd, Ho-ti, and his boy, Bo-bo, who let the cottage burn down with the nine pigs in it, and so discovered "roast pig." And "the thing took wing, and now there was nothing to be seen but fires in every direction," and so, all over China, where meat had before always been eaten raw, the custom of burning a house down to cook a pig continued till some genius arose and invented a gridiron!

Bridget Elia's name must go with Elia's, for Mary Lamb was also a writer of books, as well as of some little poems, which Charles took great delight in. Her Tales from Shakespeare have not by any means gone out of date, but have just been republished. Get them and read them, if you want the great dramas in a nutshell; they will prepare you for a future reading of Shakespeare's self. Charles, who wrote a part of them, but wished her to have the credit of the work, says, "Mary has done them capitally, I think you'd think." After that she wrote Mrs. Leicester's School (not easily found now,) of which Talfourd says that "no tales more happily adapted to nurture all sweet and childlike feelings in children were ever written," and Walter Savage Landor says he had read them four times. To these the brother also contributed a part. The gentle Elia had faith in the "old classics of the nursery," even to Goody Two Shoes, and his humorous way he said to Coleridge: "Think of what you would have been now if instead of being fed with old wives' fables in childhood, you had been crammed with geography and natural history!"

The Essays of Elia were collected in a volume in 1823; The Last Essays of Elia in 1833. Lamb died in 1834, at Edmonton, aged sixty years. There are numerous accounts of his life, among which are that of Talfourd, together with his works, and that by Barry Cornwall; and recently a biography in the English Men of Letters series.

AN EARLY RISER.

WM. H. HILLS in Journal of Education.

"Now wake me up at six o'clock,"
Said he on going to bed.
"To-morrow is my busy day,
I'll get right up," he said.

His patient wife, who previously
Experiments had tried,
Said nothing—only looked at him,
And softly, sadly sighed.

The night passed on; the morning came.
At six she said, "My own,
It's six o'clock. You know, you said—"
He grunted, "Lemme 'lone!"

At seven she gently tried again,
But once again without
The slightest semblance of success—
He only snapped, "Get out!"

At eight her courage almost failed
And turned to wholesome dread,
For as she spoke, she had to dodge
A boot flung at her head.

She *thought* he *swore* at nine o'clock
And gave up trying then,
And he whose busy day it was
Got up at half-past ten.

HOW TO GET RICH.

In answer to a request of the Boston Herald to write some practical hints for young men on the acquirement of wealth, Gen. Benj. F. Butler responds as follows:—

"A difficult task is set me, as circumstances under which young men commence life are so widely varied. But I think that more young men fail in the investment of what they earn or receive, than in any other way, to acquire property. The temptations to speculate are so great, and the desire to become suddenly rich so strong, that I believe eight out of ten, if not more, of young men are wrecked at the very beginning.

If a young man is earning something more than the expense of his living, and has no object in view, he is likely either to increase those expenses carelessly, or to loan his money to his friends, and in so doing, in the majority of cases, he will lose both friends and money. So that the best thing that he can do is to have an object, gather up his money, and to have a call for it which shall be a profitable one. He makes no investments because he says, "I have got so little money that it won't come to anything. I will wait until I get more;" and in waiting, generally, what he has goes.

When a young man has a very little money, let him buy some property, preferably a piece (however small, according to his means) of improved real estate, that is paying rent. He had better buy it when sold at auction, under a judicial sale, paying in cash what he can, giving his notes for the balance in small sums, coming due at frequently recurring intervals, secured by a mortgage on the property, and then use all his extra income in paying up these notes. It is always safe to discount your own note, and if the notes come a little too fast, as soon as he gets anything paid, his friends will aid him when he is putting his money where it cannot be lost, and where the property is taking care of the interest, and in a very short time he will find that he has got a very considerable investment. He will become interested in it, save his money to meet his notes, and he will directly come into a considerable possession of property, and hardly know how it came to him. That is, he will have had a motive for saving, and will get the result of that saving, and will not be tempted into speculations. Nothing is so safe for an investment, as improved real estate. Nothing is likely to grow in value faster. In the last fifty years 90 per cent. of all the merchants and traders in Boston have failed. In the last fifty years 90 per cent. of all the business corporations have failed or gone out of business, so that their stock has been wiped out. In the last fifty years all the improved real estate, on the average, has paid its interest and taxes and quadrupled in value. If a young man's father can give him anything to start him in the world, he had better invest it in that way and let it accumulate, and earn his living, and he will be richer than if he had gone into business. Jay Gould is said to have started from a mouse-trap seller to become a millionaire. Assuming that to be true, he is only one of 60,000,000 of people; and if any young man thinks that he is going to imitate Jay Gould, there are 60,000,000 chances to one that he won't succeed.

The rule I would lay down for a young man is, never do a mean thing for money. Be prudent and saving of your money. Be careful to have no interest account running against you, unless you have an equal or greater interest account running in your favor. Work diligently and you are sure of a competency in your old age; and as early as possible, if you can, find a saving, prudent girl, who has been brought up by a mother who knows how to take care of a house, and make a wife of her. She will aid and not hinder you.

I claim no originality in this advice, and will relate you an incident in my own experience to illustrate it: In my earliest practice in my profession, I was quite successful in earning money, and I had a small balance in the Lowell Bank, at the head of which was Mr. James G. Carney. The bank was directly across the hall from my office. I stepped into the bank to deposit a little money on one occasion, and Mr. Carney said to me: "Why don't you invest your money?" "Invest," said I; "I have nothing to invest." "Oh, yes," he says, "you have quite a little sum of money, and I see that your young friends come with your checks occasionally, evidently borrowing it. Now you had better invest it." "How can I invest it?" "Invest it in real estate. Go to the first auction and buy the property. You cannot be much cheated in that, because you will have to give very little more than somebody else will be willing to pay for it. Give your notes for it, save your money, collect your fees, pay your notes as they become due. See that the property is improved property, so that the rent will keep down your interest account, and when you get any other money, invest it in the same way, and if your notes press upon you a little faster than you can pay them, why we will, when we find that is what you are doing with your money, discount your note and give you a little more time, so that you can pay it up. This will necessitate the prompt collection of your bills, for I know that you would rather work and earn a hundred dollars than dun a man for it, unless you have a pressing need for it. You have not even asked for a little bill that we owe you in the bank, which shows me that you do not promptly collect your dues." I followed the advice, and bought a number of pieces of property in that manner, and I never did exactly know how they were paid for, but they were, and in a few years I owned some twenty different pieces of property in Lowell, that came to me in that way. I can only say that I wish I had been wise enough to have continued this course through life.

I do not think that I need to extend these suggestions any further, because if a young man won't mind these, he won't any others, and I cannot suggest any better ones."

ONE OF THE BOYS OF '76.

BY MARY CLARK HUNTINGTON.

[The Sunday Republican.]

It was the year of our Lord 1776. All England was ringing with reports of her rebellious colonial offspring; the incipient republic was in a state of ferment and of preparation for war. The first American gunboats had just been launched and proudly sailed about the New England coasts, which British cruisers kept in constant alarm.

On the deck of one of these cruisers, as leaving Newport it moved through the blue ocean waters toward New London, a crowd had gathered about a burly middle-aged man in captain's uniform, and a slight young fellow of perhaps twenty.

"Well, well, my little man! So we have caught you again," said the captain, clapping him on the shoulder. "As you've run away twice before, perhaps you think to give us the slip a third time; but," with a volley of oaths, "you never were more mistaken. Swear to show allegiance to your rightful sovereign or—die for a traitor!"

The eyes which looked back at him were as unflinching as the captain's own. For generations the Otis courage had held its name even in deadly peril and this relative and namesake of James Otis, the eloquent pleader for independence, could meet his end as behooved one of his race.

"I am an independent citizen of Connecticut, and owe no allegiance to a tyrant," he said proudly.

The captain burst into a laugh in which his men joined.

"This scion of liberty crows loud—small good will be such flaunting, though, for in six months all these 'independent citizens' will be creeping back to Mother England's knees like so many whipped children."

The scornful laugh had brought a flush to the youth's face, and now he said with heat:

"More probably Mother England will discover that her children have come of age beyond dispute, and will go home with the whipping reversed."

"Come, come, enough of parley. You shall swing from yonder yard-arm in fifteen minutes, my young braggart, if you will not fight under our colors. Will you fight with us? Yes or no?"

There was no relenting in the captain's voice, no touch of pity on all those staring faces. Death or life? Ah, small wonder if in such stress brave hearts shrink, and yielding to the fear of doom are branded by those who have never met like trial as cowards and traitors!

"Speak!" the captain commanded.

And the prisoner answered firmly, "No."

The captain's face grew dark with wrath that this stripling should stand before him and defy his fate, and the thought that much might be done if such pluck was but enlisted for royalty only roughened his tone as it rang over the deck.

"In the name of the king I condemn you as a rebel! Up with the rope, men."

And as the men went off with alacrity he began a measured stride up and down the deck, watching as they executed his bidding.

James Otis folded his arms and gazed over the sparkling white-crested swells to where New London's shores lay fair in the distance. Only a few more moments' sight of a world which seemed doubly beautiful now that he should so soon leave it forever. Death! And such an ignominious one! To fall fighting for his country—ah, that would be noble! but to hang at a yard-arm like any criminal. The purposes of his young manhood rose up before him like mocking ghosts of what might have been. He thought of the farm on a Connecticut hill-side where his childhood had been spent, the old red house with its two guarding button-wood trees. Perhaps even now his mother was thinking that her son might soon be home, or his father was going down to the office in expectation of "a letter from Jamie." The recalling of this boyish name brought a blur to his eye and a weakening for one instant of his resolution. But no! far better that they should never learn his fate than that he should return to them a traitor to his country.

He could hear the men laughing and joking as they knotted the hempen cord.

"A gritty rebel, that," said one, nodding toward him.

"Grit? No, sheer obstinacy!" growled another. "These Yankees are all alike. This one," contemptuously, "has got off so slick twice before he probably thinks he'll slip out of this noose."

"Ha! ha! It's a *slip* noose, you know," joked a third. "But by good King George, I wish all the colonists in as sure a place."

The men aloft came down to the deck. The captain moved toward the prisoner. Even then one word could remove the death menace of that swaying cord. Would that word be spoken? The captain's hand dropped heavily down upon the prisoner's shoulder.

But with his grim "Time's up. Go forward there!" a cry of "Ship ahead!" came also. And bearing down upon them showed an enemy with guns grimly threatening.

"To the guns, men. Not a moment to be lost, swore the captain. And in the hurried preparation for immediate action the prisoner was forgotten.

"Boom! boom!" challenged the brave little American, who could show only half the guns of her adversary.

"Boom! boom!" answered the English cruiser.

Spars began to fall and men drop wounded as the iron mouths below the starry flag kept up a telling fire, but the heavier guns would soon disable "that Yankee Doodle canoe," as the captain averred with a string of blighting adjectives.

A daring project flashed into the mind of James Otis. At least he would once more serve his country and die in the doing rather than swing from a British yard-arm! None noticed as he slipped to the gangway, and presently in the dimness of the hold a flash of blue light revealed a slender snake-like thing reaching to the store of powder—then the flash was gone and a tiny spark of fire crept along the coil.

Unconscious of rapidly approaching doom the sturdy English seamen hurled defiance at their foe. One of the men as he ran for more powder to the nearest supply saw a dark object moving through the water away from the cannonading cruiser.

Hark! above the din of battle sounded an awful boom which seemed to rock the ocean's depths and sway the very air. Spars and hull fell splintered about the swimmer; shattered bodies shocked his sight; one of the massive cannons sank before him with a hiss as the hot iron cleft the water. And in place of the instant death to which he had looked forward upon the great ship's explosion, life was still his,—he moved unhurt, preserved as by a miracle.

It was several moments before he could trust himself to look behind—the horror of it all was so strong upon him. When he did look the surprised American ship was moving away, unconscious that one whose hand had destroyed their enemy was still in existence; and where the ill-fated cruiser had been only a few light substances floated upon the shimmering water.

Two miles before him rose the shore. He was a good swimmer, and the distance rapidly lessened, But the late strain on his nerves had been so tense that as he swam the sun seemed glaring into his brain, and each stroke seemed to take a heart beat from his strength. But there was only a half-mile between him and the shore—now only a quarter. And slowly, more slowly he swam. The glase of weakness before his eyes made sky and water seem of brazen hue. Could he hold out?

But here was the shore crowded with people who had anxiously watched the battle between the two ships, wonderingly, thankfully seen the British cruiser shivered all in a moment, and the starry emblem of their country flutter safely away. Now all eyes were on the swimmer—there were surprised cries—questioning shouts. Further up the shore row-boats were already pushing off to go to his aid, but before they could reach him the men nearest him rushed breast deep into the water, many hands were stretched to help him, and with all things reeling before his exhausted vision, James Otis was held in safe and kindly grasp.

When speech returned to him he was lying on the grassy bank, the glad sunshine falling on his face, the blue water lapping at his feet, all about him anxious questionings from an excited crowd. He told his story in the fewest possible words, but the telling brought tears from the women, exclamations from the men, and when he had finished cheer after cheer rang out for the deed and the hero of the deed.

THE COMMONPLACE WOMAN.

LOUISE PHILLIPS in Chicago Times.

We have read, as you know, for ages and ages,
Of a willowy maiden devoid of a spine;
A fabulous, prehistoric young person,
Who on white of an egg and a cracker could dine.

But I write to you now of a commonplace woman,
Who's shockingly healthy and fearfully fat!
Who doesn't have headache or nervous prostration—
Commonplace! What could be more so than that?

She doesn't "do" Kensington cat-tails or rushes,
Nor has she a screen with a one-legged stork;
She doesn't adore lemon-ice or blanc-manges,
But prefers unromantic, commonplace pork.

She hasn't a quilt of crazy, silk patchwork,
Nor the tiniest bit of crocheted macrime;
She cannot perform Beethoven's sonatas,
Nor sing but the most commonplace little lay.

She hasn't a gift for the art decorative,
Pasting Japanese monsters on Yankee stone jar,
That stands in the corner to look so æsthetic,
But that grieves to the soul the old household Lar.

She never paints song-birds nor crickets on china,
To be drowned every day in our tea-cups, alas!
Nor forms cabbage roses of ribbons on velvet,
And naught does she know of much-hammered brass.

She cannot write poems that glow like a furnace,
Nor sonnets as cold as the Apennine's snow,
For if she chops up her ideas into metre,
There's a rush in the ebb and a halt in the flow.

She doesn't believe she was born with a mission,
Unless, it may be, to be happy and well;
Nor does she at all understand protoplasm,
And looks upon women who do as a "sell."

But there's worse to be told of this commonplace woman,
Who owns neither dog, nor bird, nor pet cat;
They say that she's really in love with her husband—
Commonplace! What could be more so than that?

Now, when we all stand at the last, dread tribunal,
Where great and where small are assigned each a part,
May the angels make room for the commonplace woman,
Who knows naught of literature, science or art.

TROUBLESOME CHILDREN.

[Correspondence of Phrenological Journal.]

The remarks under the above heading which appeared in the department of Child-Culture, remind me of the wedding wine at Cana. The best of the wine came at the last of that memorable feast. Now the writer gives us a very poor specimen of baby-treatment at the beginning, and ends with the finer material.

Everybody knows that babydom is peopled with innocence, and colored by its surroundings. A child is correctly likened to a glass reflecting whatever passes before it. If gentle discipline has been enforced, the little fellow will retain the impress even in a railroad car. To rap another person's infant on the knuckles in public, is a rudeness of which few would like to be guilty. It seems that this mother had a variety of luggage beside a healthy, active baby. Her husband was not with her; oh, how natural it was for her thoughts to fly to him in her weariness. Perhaps, had he been there, he could have easily quieted that little restless creature, that chaffed under close confinement, and did not know enough to know what it really wanted, perhaps an old shoe would have been as attractive as the fan, had such an article been within sight of those tired eyes. Babies are always at their worst when away from home. I really think they get homesick. My experience has been that from the moment the child left home it was uneasy until it returned to its own cradle, then it was as quiet as a lamb. There are plenty of this sort of grown up babies. I know a gentleman who cannot be coaxed to visit any one's house. If it should so happen that he is surprised in one, he immediately becomes as restless as a fluttering leaf in autumn, until the walls of his own house inclose him round. We do not approve of unkind treatment when it can be avoided, and especially to a babe.

The fact that the child had not been taught "hands off," and "no admittance," was not the little one's fault. Who could be unkind to a tired and overworked mother? I can fancy the passenger under discussion, making her preparations for a journey. How busy she was that morning, oh, how many things to think of, husband must be left with things comfortable for him, and then after baby was dressed she was so afraid he would soil his frock before they started, then there were the basket and bag to pack, and really it may be that in her excitement she forgot to provide his rattle or toy to amuse him on that tedious journey.

If the *rap* had been given the mother it would have put the thing in better shape, for she could have rapped back, but *baby could not defend itself!* It is probable this woman had exhausted all the resources incident to the situation for quieting the child; now she was in a dilemma. This fellow-traveler could have aided that embarrassed mother by laying aside her fan, or if she had a cake to have given it. Perhaps the best thing she could have done by way of a good deed, would have been to have caught the babe's eye and shook her head in a firm, yet quiet, gentle way, as much as to say: "No, no, you can not have it." I think that passenger would have felt happier in the review of her journey if she had by some stratagem quieted the little restless one, thus scattering seeds of kindness. There is fear of overdoing the matter in child-training, in advice and practice; often the true secret of proper development consists in letting them alone.

The little mind opens like the bud, slowly. God does not send a flood tide, but gently dropping showers. I have seen so much of this telling what to do, and what not to do, that between mother and nurse-maid the child has no correct idea what course is right; it is overtaxed. Like our schoolgirl's grammar. The pupil studies it, learns it, recites it, and yet she does not know what it means, nor how she is to fit it in daily practice. So with child-teaching, they are overloaded and sometimes need to be let alone, and to think for themselves, instead of thinking and breathing almost through the white-capped nurse-maid, and mamma's orders.

The writer of this article was once riding in a horse-car, and sat opposite a sweet baby creature. It was cloaked, not hooded, but capped. The babe felt uneasy with that stiff bordered thing around its tender face—they are horrid things, I only wish the mothers had to wear one every time the child does. This little pet would put up its hand to counteract, I presume, the scratchy feeling against its cheek. Every time it did it instinctively, of course, or even touch the starched border, the mother would slap that innocent hand. The child's look of astonishment at the cruel deed, embraced more wisdom than the whole countenance of that young and silly mother. The babe (it was about twelve months old) sat on the white-aproned lap of the nurse, and I wondered what that child must have thought, or whether it thought at all. These scenes, it is to be hoped, do not often occur.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.
oct29 48t

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM

Percheron Horses. French Coach Horses. Savage & Farnum, Importers and Breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses, Island Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne County Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, we guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address
Savage & Farnum,
DETROIT MICH.
oct22-26t

CHAT ABOUT COSMETICS.

Perfumes That Tickled the Esthetic Noses of Ancient Gentiles.

She, who fond of dress, of paint, of place,
Aims but to be a goddess in the face.
—THOMSON: WINTER.

Herodotus says that the Scythian women used to preserve their complexions and render their hands soft with a paste made of incense, cedar and cyprus wood brayed together between two stones and mixed with oil, which they applied before going to bed. Cosmetics were freely used in ancient Athens, Oenona, the perfumer of Olympus, having brought the knowledge of perfumes from the mountains of Thessaly. Venus is often represented before her mirror. Being the Goddess of Love, it was her business to make herself attractive. Minerva, though having a more masculine aim, was not averse to the use of odorous ointments. Solon, in his laws, forbade the use of perfumes to excess, and Socrates said shrewdly that it was impossible to distinguish a slave from a free man if both were perfumed with the same odor. Aspasia, the accomplished mistress of Pericles, wrote two volumes on the use of perfumes.

There was in ancient Greece a particular odor for each part of the body. There was mint for the arms, palm-oil rose for the chest and breast, pomade of marjorum for the hands, ground-ivy and rose as a stimulus in orgies, essence of quince for lethargy and dyspepsia, vine leaves for mental depression and violets for an aid to the digestion. One of the most valuable gifts that a Greek could give a friend was an alabaster of precious ointment like that with which Mary annointed Christ, which the Saviour said was against the day of His burial. In the time of Queen Elizabeth perfumes were given in elegant boxes in a similar manner.

The use of odors and perfumed cosmetics was even more common in ancient Rome. They were universally used by ladies in the toilet and by men in the bath. Their composition is learned from Latin writers. The instruments considered essential to a lady's toilet have been found at Pompeii. The Roman beauty resting at midday, her pastes and pomades, fabricated according to an infinity of receipes, were applied to her face and arms. She washed her hands with a soap coming from Gaul, made of goat's fat and ashes of the beechwood, perfumed with cinnamon and spikenard from Persia. The signs of fever are removed from her tongue with a strigil, such as can be seen at the museum at Naples. Her teeth were brushed and her mouth rinsed with water of Comus and Niceras. Then came the pedicure and those persons whose business it was to remove superfluous hair, after which she had her hair and eyebrows dyed and arranged, her complexion made to assume the fashionable tint, and with the necessary adjustment of her apparel she was ready to go abroad, conquering and to conquer. It is curious to remark that the fashionable color of the hair in ancient Rome was yellow, though black remained the hue of respectability. The famous Messalina, instead of dying her locks, which were of a raven blackness, covered them with a yellow wig when she went into the public places to capture the Roman nobility. Bear's grease, still popular, is said to have entered into the composition of a famous pomade used by Cleopatra. Bean flour, still common in France, was employed for the same purpose. Quince juice gave a pink tinge to the fingers. Juice of cypress, myrtle, the boiled peel of leeks and other substances changed the color of the hair.

The use of perfumes and cosmetics was transmitted from France to England and became excessive during the reign of Queen Elizabeth. It is a theme for the satire of Shakespeare. Under the luxurious reign of Charles II they were in almost as universal use as in ancient Greece and Rome. Later they fell into disfavor, and so late as 1770 a law was passed by the English Parliament making it a grave offence for a woman of whatever age, condition or profession, to seduce or draw into marriage any one of his Majesty's subjects by the use of perfume, false hair, Spanish crepe impregnated with carmine, steel stays, shoes with high heels or haunches—probably meaning bustles.—[San Francisco Chronicle.

EVE'S SATIN.

A woman's skin is like a piece of satin, and will not stand rubbing, rinsing or soaking. If it is to retain the delicacy of texture and wear without wrinkles or discoloration, it must be cared for as a belle pets her laces and lingerie, or a matron her bridal finery. There is no prescription and no one remedy that will cure all patients. The thing to do is to study effects. Hot water is good for one face and the injury of others; glycerine is the bete noir of blondes and the delight of brunette beauties; some skins never chap, and others will show eruptions and discoloration in midsummer. There are no women who take the care of their faces as professionals do. To them health is beauty and beauty capital. Every actress has her own methods of preserving her complexion, and soapy water is not one of them.

Soap should not be used on the face, as there are chemicals which shine and dry the skin. One scrubbing a month is a sufficiency, unless one has been traveling through a coal mine. The best way to make up the face is to rub it with a soft linen or chamois cloth until all the dirt comes off. The friction should be sufficient to quicken perspiration, thus opening the pores of the skin without irritating it. When the cloth rubs clean dip it in cold cream, and, after working it in the face, rub it dry. There are creams and creams, but if the pure dairy product cannot be produced here is a substitute that can be warranted. It will cost in the neighborhood of two dollars, but half the quantity prescribed will suffice for six months: Almond oil, twenty grains; spermaceti, sixty grains; white wax, thirty grains; tincture benzoine, fifteen grains; oil of rose, five drops. Mix wax, spermaceti and almond oil in a hot-water bath. Remove from the fire and stir until snowy; then add the other ingredients and beat until cold and white. Bottle in a paste vial or jelly-cup with glass cover, and use whenever the face needs cleaning. Don't tell your husband or he will fancy you are greasy and make your life miserable.

When it is desired to use powder the simplest is the best. Those with rice flour or prepared chalk for the basis are harmless. Powder may be used when driving or traveling to protect against dust. French chalk is the best and most harmless of all for that purpose.

Don't bite your lips; it takes all the color out of them; and keep your tongue in your mouth if you want to keep them from being chapped.

It is absolutely necessary to carry a powder-rag if a veil is not worn, for a dirty face is only a matter of twenty minutes in the business part of the city.—[Chicago Inter Ocean.

CARMEN MYSTICUM.

[From the Spectator.]

Dear Lord, since Thou didst make the earth,
Thou mad'st it not for grief, but mirth;
Therefore will I be glad,
And let who will be sad.

For if I load my life with care,
What profits me the buxom air,
And what the sweet bird's choir,
Or heaven's azure fire?

But if I cannot choose but weep,
Weeping I'll think I do but sleep,
Till Thou shalt bid me wake
And triumph for Thy sake.

Lord, as 'tis Thine eternal state
With joy undimmed to contemplate
The world that Thou has wrought
As mirror for Thy thought.

So every morning I would rise,
And offer Thee for sacrifice
A spirit light and clear
As Thy wide atmosphere.

For, Lord, since all is well with Thee,
It cannot well be ill with me.

Anecdotes.

☞ An awful scare.—Society belle—Mother, Mr. De Brass has proposed and I have accepted.

Mother—What? Oh, you wicked, ungrateful girl, after all we've done for you. Mr. De Brass hasn't a cent to bless himself with and wont have until his father and grandfather die.

"The Mr. De Brass I am referring to is the grandfather."

"Oh! Bless you my children."—[Omaha World.

☞ "The other day," writes Eli Perkins, "I met a French gentleman at Saratoga, who thought he had mastered the English language." "How do you do," I said, on accosting him. "Do vat?" he asked in a puzzled manner. "I mean, how do you find yourself?" "Saire, I never lose myself." "You don't understand me. I mean, how do you feel?" "How I feels? Oh, I feels smooth. You just feel me."—[Christian Register.

☞ "If I might venture to make a suggestion, madame," said the tombstone agent, in a sombre yet respectful manner, "I should say the motto 'He has gone to a better land' would be an appropriate one." "You forget, sir," said the lady in black with cold dignity, "that he lived in Boston."—[Chicago Tribune.

☞ "So you are now editor and proprietor of The Boys' Champion."

"Yes, and making a fortune out of it."

"I don't see how that can be. It is positively the worst Jim Crow paper I ever saw."

"I know it, but each subscriber gets a toy pistol and twenty yards of string."—[Lincoln Journal.

☞ Sunday after church:—Wife to husband, who had heard a sermon: Well, dear, what was the text? Husband:—The word is the Truth, or something like that. Wife:—Was it a good sermon? Husband:—The first half hour was good enough, but clear through the latter half he kept saying, "One word more," "another word," "a word in conclusion," only a word more," and so on, until I don't know what word was the truth, and got so mixed that I lost confidence in the whole business.—[Washington Critic.

"Your duties must be somewhat monotonous," said a lady to a mailing clerk.

"They are, indeed."

"The same round day after day and week after week. No excitement."

"No excitement excepting when we have to rush things."

"And when is that?"

"Oh! when we find 'In Haste' written on the outside of a letter."

"Oh! yes, that creates excitement."

"Tremendous."—[Boston Courier.

☞ A note found in a rural post-office in Tennessee reads: "Dear——: The reason I didn't laff when you laft at me in the Post Offis yesterday was becase I had a bile on my face and kant laff, if I laff she'll bust. But I love you, bile or no bile, laff or no laff.

☞ "That's a $5 bill," said Dumbly, looking at it dubiously, "that I am afraid is bad. Some miserable scoundrel has passed it on me."

"Why don't you take it to a bank, Dumley, and find out if it's bad?"

"And have them stamp it 'counterfeit' if it's bad? Why I would never be able to get rid of it in the world."—[Epoch.

☞ "An' phat is your Jamie doin' these days, Mrs. O'Tare?" "Ah, Jamie is doin' foine. He's a director in the opery house an' wears a swally-tail coat." "A director, is it? An' phat does a director do?" "Shure, he directs the people to their seats."—[Chicago Times.

—The young man had been trying to tell her how madly he loved her for over an hour, but couldn't pluck up the courage.

"Excuse me a moment, Mr. Featherly," she said; "I think I hear a ring at the telephone." And in her queenly way she swept into an adjoining room.

Presently she returned, and then his mad passion found a voice.

"I am sorry, Mr. Featherly," she said, "to cause you pain, but I am already engaged. Mr. Sampson, learning that you were here, has urged his suit through the telephone."—[Philadelphia North American.

☞ Photographer (to sitter)—I saw you at church last Sunday, Miss Smith.

Sitter—Oh, did you?

Photographer—Yes, and also your friend, Miss Brown—if you could raise your chin a trifle, thanks—and what an atrocious-looking hat she had on. (After a pause.) There, Miss Smith, it is over, and I think we have caught a very pleasant expression.

☞ "Ah glad to see you back old, man!" said a local merchant to a retired citizen.

"I'm glad to be back," said the other.

"Where have you been?"

"Over to Boomtown."

"In business there?"

"Yes."

"Made anything?"

"Yes made an assignment."—[New Orleans Picayune.

IF YOU Suffer Any Pain, Have Any Soreness, Have a Lame Back, Feel Any Weakness. Just go or send straight as you can to the drug store and insist on having THE FAMOUS

HOP PLASTER

IT WILL cure and never fails to give instant relief. Prepared from fresh Hops, Hemlock and Pine Balsam. Sold everywhere. 25 cents, five for $1.00 or mailed free on receipt of price. The Perfection of Plasters Hop Plaster Co., Boston.

DEATH TO PAINS AND ACHES

jan21-26t

OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive guarantee. See wrapper around bottle. **Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

A large treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, sent for 10 cents in stamps. Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, and Constipation, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. 25c. a vial, by druggists.

dec24-52t

TURKISH HAIR TONIC

Has grown many bald ... HAIR on heads, invigorates the scalp-nerves and brain, quickens the sense of sight and hearing, gives vitality to the whole system.

See C. L. Weston, 216 Tremont St., Dr. C. W. Osgood, 8 Tremont Row, and M. C. Cook, 18 Bulfinch St. No lead or sulphur. Made by a Doctor. CLIFFORD, 28 School Street. METCALF, 39 Tremont St. All druggists sell, all patients like it. 1000 bottles sold. Not one complaint. Goodwin & Co., Carter & Kilham, Weeks & Potter, General Agents. MOORE RUSSELL, FLETCHER, M.D. 4 Hancock St., Boston, Mass.

Nov1 — 6t

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF

The Cheapest and Best Medicine [for Family] Use in the World.

[CURES AND PREVENTS] Colds, Coughs, [Sore Throat,] Inflamation, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatim, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Nervousness, Diphtheria, Influenza, Difficult Breathing

CURED AND PREVENTED BY

Radway's Ready Relief

In cases of LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM RADWAY'S READY RELIEF NEVER FAILS

Strong Testimony of Emigrant Commissioner, the Hon. George Starr, as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulation, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather, I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise. Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

The following was received by mail through W. H. Blyth, Druggist, Mount Pleasant, Texas.

MR. W. H. BLYTH—*Sir:* In compliance with your request to furnish you with the results of my knowledge and experience with Dr Radway's R. R. R., in reply I can state that I have been using the Radway Remedies since 1852. I know the Ready Relief to be a specific for flux and all Bowel Complaints. It is more reliable for Colds, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, and diseases growing out of Colds, for Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Rheumatism, and aches and pains generally, than any remedy I have ever known tried. From my personal knowledge of the Radway Remedies, I think them all superior to any remedies of which I have any knowledge, for all the ills for which they are recommended.

Respectfully, T. H. SKIDMORE,
Pastor Green Hill Presbyterian Church.

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application,

In From One to Twenty Minutes!

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S

READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost-bites, Nervousness, Sleeplessness.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists, will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sour Stomach, Heart burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and internal pains.

MALARIA;

Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

Radway's Ready Relief

Not only cures the patient [seized] with this terrible foe to settlers in newly-settled districts, where the malaria of Ague exists, but if people exposed to it will, every morning on getting out of bed, take twenty or thirty drops of the Ready Relief in a glass of water, and drink it, and eat say a cracker, they will escape attacks. This must be done before going out.

FEVER and AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

Fifty Cents Per Bottle.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,

The Great Blood Purifier.

For the Cure of all Chronic Diseases

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Syphilitic Complaints, etc. Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, White Swelling, Tumors, Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions of the Face, Ulcers, Hip Disease, Gout, Dropsy, Rickets, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaints, etc.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

THE SKIN,

after a few days' use of the SARSAPARILLIAN, becomes clear and beautiful. Pimples, Blotches, Black Spots and Skin Eruptions removed. Sores and Ulcers soon cured. Persons suffering from Scrofula, Eruptive Diseases of the Eyes, Mouth, Ears, Legs, Throat and Glands that have accumulated and spread, either from uncured diseases or mercury, may rely upon a cure if the Sarsaparilla is continued a sufficient time to make its impression upon the system.

The wonderful cures effected by the Sarsaparillian Resolvent of Kidney, Bladder, Ovarian and Urinary Diseases, its marvelous power in dissolving stone and calculous concretions, curing gravel, gleet, and discharges from the genital glands, its power over the kidneys in establishing a healthy secretion of urine, curing Diabetes, Inflammation or Irritation of the Bladder, Albuminous or Brick-Dust Deposits or White Sand, etc., establishing its character as GREAT CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY.

SCROFULA,

Whether transmitted from parents or acquired, is within the curative range of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

Cures have been made where persons have been afflicted with Scrofula from their youth up to 20, 30 and 40 years of age, by

Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent,

A remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken down and wasted body—QUICK, PLEASANT, SAFE and PERMANENT in its treatment and cure.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

One Dollar Per Bottle.

Radway's PILLS

The Great Liver & Stomach Remedy.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen.

RADWAY'S PILLS

For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION

Will be accomplished by taking one of Radway's Pills every morning, about 10 o'clock, as a dinner pill. By so doing

SICK HEADACHE!

Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

Send a letter stamp to DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent to you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

☞ Be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "RADWAY" is on what you buy

dec3-27teow